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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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THE LATEST NEWS FROM ISRAEL

Published in Jerusalem

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## Shultz's uphill struggle for accord

Jerusalem Post Staff

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz last week took the first tentative steps in a shuttle mission that has been widely perceived as crucial to the future shape of Israel-Lebanese relations.

So far, the secretary appears to have refrained from putting forward any concrete proposals, preferring first simply to hear and evaluate the positions of the two sides most directly involved, Israel and Lebanon. And what he has heard in his shuttle between the two countries cannot have been particularly encouraging, despite the air of cautious optimism he has been careful to project.

Jerusalem, while publicly declaring its desire to help Shultz succeed in his mission, has given little sign of backing off from its insistence on a series of security arrangements in South Lebanon and the components of a *de facto* normalization of relations that the Lebanese have made own are quite unacceptable.

Just last week, on the eve of Shultz's visit, the Lebanese parliament came out in unanimous support of President Amin Gemayel and the tough line he has been taking in confronting Israel's demands — a move interpreted by observers in Beirut as a deliberate signal to both Israel and the Americans that the president enjoys the full backing of all Lebanon's factions.

What is more, Gemayel's earlier rejection of any Israeli military presence in Southern Lebanon, as well as of any form of normalized relations with Israel, was publicly applauded by Damascus. Syria has made it plain over the past four months that any agreement between Israel and Lebanon would require its approval if it were even to consider withdrawing its own forces

from the northern and eastern parts of Lebanon.

So, as Shultz must know only too well, his task is not going to be an easy one.

For all the firmness both Israeli and Lebanese spokesmen displayed last week in spelling out their respective positions, it is reasonable to assume that there will be a good deal of mutual give and take in the days ahead.

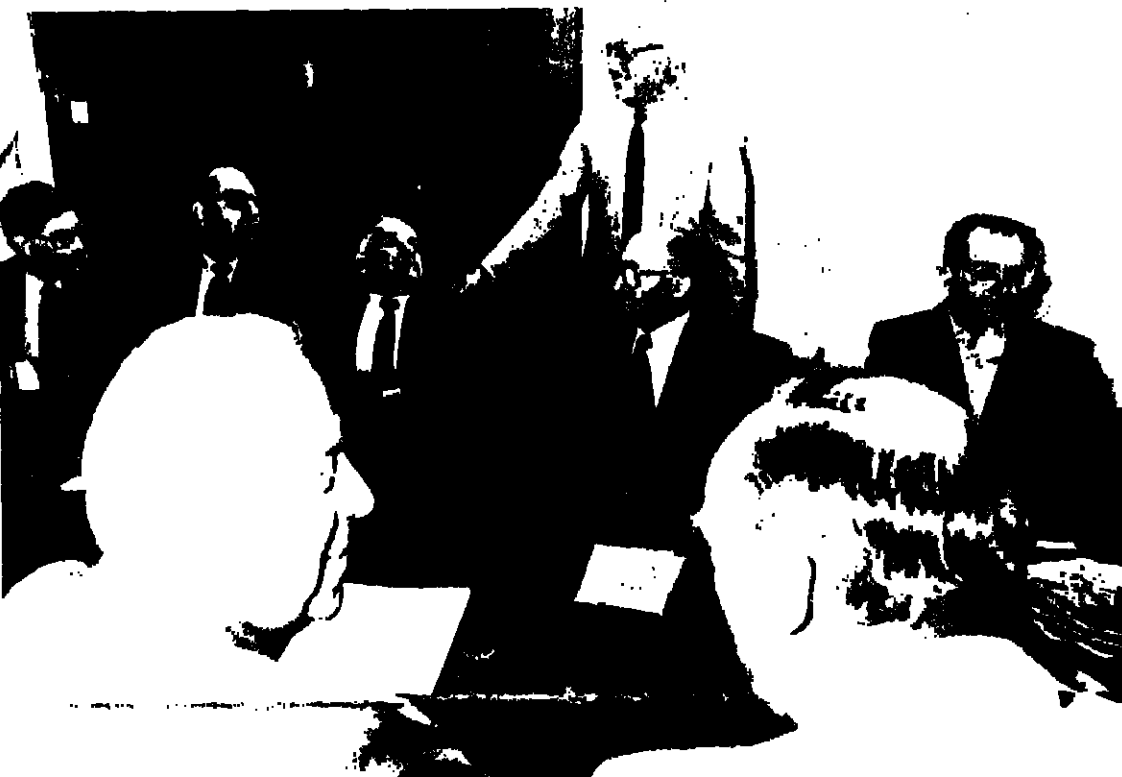
The statements made by both sides bear all the marks of being no more than maximalist opening positions which, as they must realize, neither can maintain if Shultz is to have any hope of success.

And, as the secretary of state said in Jerusalem last Wednesday, "in every negotiation there must be compromise," pointing out that "the risks of failure are far greater than any of the risks of agreement as it is now envisioned."

That is a sentiment that Jerusalem and Beirut cannot but share — as there is no reason to doubt — they are both seriously intent on bringing the past four-months of agonizing negotiation to a successful conclusion.

But no one, Shultz included, has yet come up with a formula that could assure Israel's security along its northern frontier while at the same time not seriously infringing Lebanon's sovereignty or territorial integrity — to say nothing of maintaining "normal" relations between Israel and a country that is plainly in no position to follow in Egypt's footsteps and become a pariah in the Arab world.

Israel's preferred solution to the security issue — which, at the moment, is viewed as more pressing than normalization — would be to have the tried and trusted Major Sa'ad Haddad placed in overall



U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz talks with U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis before beginning talks with the Israeli team in Jerusalem last week. Seated opposite the Americans are (from right) Defence Minister Moshe Arens, Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, deputy foreign minister Yehuda Ben-Meir and Foreign Ministry director-general David Kimche. (Rahamim Israeli)

command of the 45-km. security zone south of Lebanon's Awali River, backed up by a series of arrangements giving Israel wide-ranging monitoring and reconnaissance rights in that zone.

Lebanon has so far rejected this out of hand, not only as an intolerable infringement of its sovereignty but — as Damascus has spelled out in no uncertain terms — because it could never be squared

with a Syrian withdrawal.

Washington has not officially said how it proposes to resolve the issue, although there have been reports that it envisages some form of U.S. commitment in Southern Lebanon, including guarantees for Israel's security.

Lebanon is likely to be more or less amenable to the idea of an expanded American role, as Gemayel has made it plain that he would like

to maintain some form of special relationship with Washington as a counter weight to his country's near total subordination to its powerful Arab neighbour, Syria.

But it is highly questionable that Israel will readily agree to place its security in the hands of someone over whom it has no direct control — even if that someone happens to

(Continued on page 2)

## Why the Syrians may be escalating military tension

Syria is probably building up military tension with Israel as a hint to Lebanon not to make concessions to Israel, a source in Jerusalem said over the weekend. He added that Syria probably arranged the recent bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut in order to hamper the negotiations between Israel, Lebanon and the U.S.

New York Times military correspondent Drew Middleton last week quoted U.S. and Nato intelligence sources as saying that an increased movement of Syrian forces has been observed along the front with Israel. The sources also reported on counter movements by the IDF in Lebanon.

The Nato report says that the main portion of IDF forces in Lebanon — estimated at 30,000 soldiers — is concentrated near the Syrian front in Lebanon.

A central IDF logistics base,

which includes landing areas for helicopters and radar and communications installations, has been set up near Marjayoun. At Arkout in the Bekaa valley, the IDF has set up a line of fortified positions, some of them protected by high stone walls.

These positions are defended by anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles and are manned by experienced reservists. Another central base has been built southwest of Sidon, near the Zaharani oil terminal.

Light weapons and shells were fired last week from the Syrian zone in the Bekaa Valley at an IDF bulldozer near Amik, on the cease-fire line. There were no casualties and the bulldozer was not returned, Syria announced that it had fired the rounds.

There have been a number of similar incidents in the same area, and generally the IDF has not returned fire, since it is usually as-

sumed that such firing originates from terrorist lines, and not from the Syrians.

In Damascus, state radio said Syrian forces opened fire and drove an Israeli armoured personnel carrier and a bulldozer out of a buffer zone. The radio gave top priority treatment to the communiqué, the first shooting incident officially reported by Syrian President Hafez Assad's government since last June.

A few Israeli participants at last week's first meeting in Jerusalem between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Secretary of State George Shultz were surprised to find that detailed Israel Defence Forces intelligence information on Syrian and Soviet military strength was relayed to the news media by Israeli officials when the meeting ended. They feared the publication might increase the tension between

Syria and Israel.

But it was clear, given the large number of people attending the meeting, that the information would emerge; indeed, that Begin and Defence Minister Moshe Arens intended it to emerge.

In a long presentation by chief of military intelligence Aluf Ehud Barak, Shultz was told of helicopters, packed with electronic warfare equipment.

Barak spoke, too, of a military communications facility enabling constant contact with Moscow.

The Soviets, Barak said, were

also manning two SA-5 anti-aircraft missile complexes in Syria.

The Syrian armed forces are significantly increasing their strength and firepower, Barak continued. Of 3,700 battle-tanks in service in Syria and Lebanon, 800 are T-72s, the highly advanced Soviet model. The Syrians, moreover, have been able to boost the strength of their standing army to 400,000 men by deferring demobilizations and calling up new categories of soldiers, Barak said.

(Compiled from reports by our correspondents)

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Denmark	DKR.00	Sweden	SKR.50
Germany	DM2.80	Switzerland	SFR2.30
Holland	DF3.00	United Kingdom	60p
Israel	1835.00	United States	\$1.25

# SHULTZ'S UPHILL STRUGGLE FOR LEBANON ACCORD

(Continued from page 1)

be its most deeply committed and powerful ally, the U.S.

And even if Shultz were able to overcome Israel's objections on this score, he would almost certainly run into stiff resistance not only from Syria, but perhaps more important, from the Soviet Union.

Syria clearly holds a veto over any settlement in Lebanon by virtue of the 30,000 troops it has there.

While keeping a relatively low profile politically, the Soviet Union has over the past eight months poured massive military aid into Syria, strengthening both its resolve and its ability to remain in Lebanon pending an agreement that is acceptable not only to Damascus, but also to Moscow.

Lebanon's foreign minister, Elie Salem, last week set out the points still at issue over the proposed withdrawal of Israeli troops:

— Israel wanted open recognition by Lebanon, but this was unacceptable. "Lebanon is not signing a peace treaty with Israel... we are a part of the Arab world and the Arab world is not in a state of peace with Israel."

— Israel wanted Major Sa'ad Haddad to officially be made a commander in south Lebanon as part of security arrangements to keep the area clear of terrorists. But Salem described this as a Lebanese internal matter.

— Israel wanted its liaison of-

ficers attached to the Lebanese army force in the south. Salem said, this would be interference in Lebanese sovereignty.

— Israel wanted joint Israeli-Lebanese patrols able to open fire and arrest people. This too would violate Lebanese sovereignty and damage army morale, Salem said.

— Israel wanted to maintain military posts in south Lebanon which, Salem said, represented "a residual military presence."

— Israel wanted a normal commercial exchange agreement, but this would destroy Lebanon's trade with Arab states, Salem said.

— Lebanon wanted U.S. involvement in all committees monitoring security arrangements, but Israel wanted to exclude the U.S. from some bodies.

Israel, in its talks with Shultz in Jerusalem, has focused a good deal on the Haddad issue. If there is a breakthrough on this, say Israeli sources, the remaining points of dispute surely will be solved.

One issue that ripples deeply with Israel is that of trade.

Israel Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his aides have given the secretary of state detailed accounts of how the Lebanese authorities have been impounding — and sometimes burning — Israeli goods found in Beirut. Traders importing such goods are being harassed and arrested, Shultz was told.

Israel agreed during the negotiations to forgo the immediate signing



Amin Jemayel

of a formal trade and tourism agreement. Instead, there was to be an "interim period" during which mutual relations between the two countries would be conducted on a *de facto* basis. But, said Shamir and his aides, that relationship depends on a modicum of trust and goodwill.

If this is how the Lebanese treat trade with Israel before the Israel Defence Forces' withdrawal, there is little prospect of a *de facto* trade relationship evolving after the pull-out, the Israeli side argued.

Shamir has made a point of stressing Israel's readiness "to be helpful and cooperative" in the effort to reach "positive solutions." Israeli officials could point to no specific new flexibility in Israel's positions

to reflect this readiness. But plainly the foreign minister sought to signal to Shultz that there is room for "give" on Israel's side if Shultz return with news of a similarly constructive approach in Beirut.

As the week began it was reported that Syria has proposed several alternative dates for Shultz to visit Damascus. However, a reliable government source in Jerusalem said on Sunday that there is a feeling of uncertainty among the American entourage regarding Syria's commitment to, and Soviet intentions on, the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon.

According to the source, some members of Shultz's party feel that Syria's position would not be clarified in one visit. They expect slow, complicated and lengthy negotiations with the Syrians as well.

From comments made by political sources in Jerusalem last week, it was understood that Prime Minister Begin and Foreign Minister Shamir maintain that Shultz should first reach an agreement between Israel and Lebanon before going to Damascus. This would prevent a situation in which the Syrians could put forward new demands prior to the completion of an agreement between Israel and Lebanon, they apparently believe.

At the Israeli cabinet's weekly meeting on Sunday Shamir asserted that Lebanese President Amin

Jemayel is coordinating his plans with the Syrians.

Shamir told the cabinet that Jemayel had backtracked: number of points which his office had previously agreed on. Israeli officials. He was unable to find out whether the Lebanese about-face was tactical, or if the authorities no longer wanted to: militia leader Haddad on treason, and even described him as "a loyal Lebanese." The authorities are ready to appoint Haddad commander of the southern region responsible for intelligence, revealed, Israel, however, insists that Haddad himself command the brigade, Shamir added.

When one of the ministers asked Begin whether it would not be worthwhile for Israel to be flexible in its negotiations with Lebanese in return for a renewed American commitment to recognize the PLO, Begin said he preferred to make no comment. Begin said it is premature to talk in terms of "an end to the presence in Lebanon." Even so, men left Lebanon, Begin said, would still remain numerous elements in the country willing to do the work of the PLO on behalf.

(Compiled from reports by David Bernstein, David Landau and Agencies.)

## NEWS REPORT

### Main parties unite to back Haddad

By SARAH HONIG  
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — As U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz began his talks here, Prime Minister Menachem Begin stressed last week that "under no circumstances can Israel make any concessions on the status of the forces of Major Sa'ad Haddad. He told this to members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee.

Begin emerged from the committee room with a message for Shultz that a consensus exists among the main political parties on the need to insist on Haddad's status. He told committee members that "the main thing in the talks is to insist on security arrangements in South Lebanon so that attacks will never again be launched from there on Galilee."

Begin reported to the committee that an effort will be made to conclude an agreement with Lebanon during Shultz's visit to the region. "Some achievements have already been made, such as agreements on

an open border with Lebanon and a *de facto* end of Lebanese participation in the Arab boycott against Israel. But the trouble with the Lebanese is that no sooner is an understanding with them reached than their representatives enrage on their undertaking," Begin said.

Begin insisted that Israel has no intention of discussing the Reagan plan for a comprehensive settlement in the region. However, the Americans bring up the matter, "Israel will stress the only basis to peace talks is the accord already formulated at Camp David."

He stressed that Israel will insist on "a full withdrawal of all the forces in Lebanon, which also includes the Syrians and the terrorists." The prime minister said the Syrians "are heightening tensions artificially. Israel is not doing anything that could provoke them and we clearly have no intention of attacking the Syrians. Their motives at the moment are rather obscure and it is hard to fathom why they wish to foment tension."

Alignment leader Shimon Peres urged Begin to "conclude an agreement on Lebanon as quickly as possible, or we will find ourselves in a complex war of attrition."

"The quicker we get out of Lebanon, the better," he said, adding that "the results of this war are far worse than the worst nightmares."

Peres was not certain that agreements with Lebanon would anyway be of any value, "since there is no real government in Lebanon and the weak regime there is not likely to be able to secure the full withdrawal of the Syrians and the PLO."

The Likud's Ehud Olmert asked Peres: "Are we to understand that you have withdrawn your support from the need for Israel to insist that Haddad's status be maintained?" Peres denied that there is any change in his position, and, Olmert concluded, "this means that a broad consensus on Haddad exists in Israel and we should hammer this home to the Americans."

## Dry Bones



## Soviet hint on freeing Jews

By LEON HADAR  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — The Soviet Union reportedly has been sending out hints recently that it may permit a few hundred thousand Jews to immigrate directly to Israel in exchange for an Israeli agreement to withdraw from Judea and Samaria.

In a recent discussion with American and Middle Eastern scholars in New York, a leading Soviet expert on the Middle East suggested that the issue of Soviet Jews should be part of an "agenda for an Arab-Israeli settlement," and hinted that the Russians might show flexibility on the issue of Jewish emigration if the U.S. and Israel agree to give it a leading role in a Middle East settlement.

The suggestion of a possible Soviet agreement to permit more emigration in exchange for a withdrawal from Judea and Samaria was also raised in a closed meeting of Middle East experts that took place two months ago at Oxford, under the auspices of a New York-based think tank, the Institute for East-West Security Studies.

A leading American expert on the Soviet Union, Dimitri Syms, suggested that the Russians are anxious to reach a political deal with Israel. Another participant raised the possibility of a Soviet agreement to allow massive Jewish emigration in exchange for Israeli flexibility on Judea and Samaria.

"What will Begin do if he has to choose between one million Soviet Jews and the West Bank?" asked the expert.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT, FRIDAY, APRIL 29

### The Lebanese dilemma

THE MAIN stumbling block to an agreement between Israel and Lebanon, it is generally conceded, is the future of Major Sa'ad Haddad's forces in Southern Lebanon.

Lebanon's government would like to absorb the Haddad militia into its regular forces, such as they are, under a commander of its own choice who would not be Major Haddad. The more extreme voices in Beirut have been calling for the major's trial on charges of treason, but even the "moderates" there oppose any leading role for him in the maintenance of peace in the southern region. For Major Haddad is viewed by those in positions of power in Lebanon as a mere surrogate for outright Israeli presence.

Within Israel, however, there is wide agreement that what goes by the name of Lebanon's government utterly lacks the power and ability itself to help assure this country's security in the north, without the active assistance of the Haddad forces. Whether the major should personally remain in effective control of his troops is a sometimes debatable point, but there is little dissent from the proposition that, without the militia, there is a real danger of a PLO return to the Galilee frontier.

On this matter, indeed, something like a wall-to-wall consensus has now formed. Prime Minister Begin went out of his way to underline the fact at this week's meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee. He fully expected, no doubt, that reports from the committee room of the views expressed by both coalition and opposition spokesmen would be duly brought to the attention of visiting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

In fact the Labour Alignment is, if anything, perhaps even more insistent than the government on the retention of Major Haddad's services. This is not merely, or even principally, because the major was originally the creature of a Labour administration. Rather it is because the presence of the militia as a local peacekeeping force in Southern Lebanon coincides with the opposition's championship of the more limited war goal of a 40-45 kilometre security zone.

The trouble is that the status of the militia, enforced on a *de facto* basis before the outbreak of the war, is more difficult, if not impossible, to enshrine in a formal agreement with the Lebanese who have been led by Israel itself to believe that they should not aspire to unrestricted sovereignty over their entire territory. To this the answer on the opposition side, and from some coalition quarters, is, that agreement be damned.

Better, it is said, the IDF should withdraw unilaterally to the Awali River and work out its security arrangements, with Major Haddad's help, than seek formal approval from Beirut. The Lebanese, ex-premier Yitzhak Rabin has observed, are in any case unable to make good on anything they agree to. They are not likely, in any case, to secure the withdrawal of the Syrians and the PLO from Lebanon, the argument goes.

A unilateral and partial Israeli withdrawal, however, would certainly not bring about a Syrian and PLO pullback. What it would do is to unite the Lebanese in opposition to what would be described as Israeli encroachment on their sovereignty. And it would expose this country to growing American pressure.

This is the dilemma now facing Israel.

## Huge May Day parade

By CAROL COOK  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Masses of trade union members, political activists, kibbutzniks, and employees of Histadrut Labour Federation firms marched in the annual May Day parade in a colourful protest against the Begin government's domestic policies.

The turnout far exceeded the expectations of the Histadrut organizers. Histadrut spokesman Shmuel Soler estimated that between 300,000 and 350,000 people took part. The Itim news agency quoted estimates of between 200,000 and 250,000. The previous May Day parade, in 1980, attracted 200,000.

"It was about four times as big as we expected," Soler said. The parade took two hours to march past city hall from its starting point at the Bar Yehuda bridge.

Police reported no incidents of violence during the march. Security

was heavy, with police, some on horseback, lined up all along the route to keep the marchers moving and bystanders out of the road. A police helicopter circled overhead.

Leading the march was Histadrut Secretary-General Yehoram Meshel, followed by trade union department head Yisrael Kessar and members of the Histadrut central committee. Directly behind them came leaders of the Labour Alignment, including chairman Shimon Peres and MK Yitzhak Rabin, followed by contingents from all the Histadrut-associated companies, and labour organizations, labour councils from all over the country, youth groups, representatives of the Histadrut's Arab sector, and political groups including the Black Panthers.

More than 20 trade union delegations from abroad also participated. The U.S. was represented by Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO.

## Soldier killed

Samal (sergeant) Uri Dehan, 29, of Tel Aviv, was killed on Friday when his army vehicle was blown up by a mine near the city of Sidon, South Lebanon.

Earlier in the week, four Israeli soldiers were wounded in Sidon when a car bomb exploded near their truck. Three of the soldiers were lightly wounded, and one was treated for moderate injuries.

## Medical strike

By MARGERY GREENFELD  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israel Medical Association and the Treasury appear to be inching towards a settlement of the strike of doctors in public service, which enters its third month this week.

During a six-hour negotiating session in Jerusalem on Sunday, the IMA for the first time agreed to abandon its demand for an equal wage rise for all of the country's 8,500 doctors. The two sides began to discuss different rates of wage increase for the four different sectors making up the IMA's membership (Kupat Holim clinic doctors; department heads and senior doctors; residents and junior specialists; and administrative physicians).

While both sides noted that "progress is slowly being made," it was also clear that the gap between what the doctors want and what the Treasury is willing to give is still very wide.

## Diplomatic appointments

Haifa deputy mayor Zvi Zimmerman (Likud-Liberal) has left for New Zealand to take up his post as ambassador.

Veteran diplomat Rahamim Timor has been appointed Israel's new ambassador to Brazil. He succeeds Shaul Ramati.



A three-year-old boy gets the traditional Lag Ba'Omer haircut in Shave during the seven-week semi-mourning period between Pesach and Shavuot — except on Lag Ba'Omer.

## Lag Ba'Omer pilgrimage

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

MERON. — A record 150,000 pilgrims over the weekend participated in the traditional Lag Ba'Omer ceremonies here at the grave of Rabbi Shimon Bar-Yochai. Police said they had not seen such a large crowd in many years. Lag Ba'Omer marks the end of a plague that struck Rabbi Akiba's disciples 1,900 years ago. It is also the day when Rabbi Bar-Yochai died — he was the legendary founder of Jewish mysticism.

The celebrations began on Friday, when the 150-year-old Tora scroll which is transported to Meron every year, was carried out of the home of the Abu family, in Safad's old city, in a joyful procession. The traditional bonfire was lit

near the grave and, this year, a cow was slaughtered along with the usual sheep. The *halaka* ceremony, in which three-year-old boys get their first haircuts, was also performed. There was enthusiastic singing and dancing, and many pilgrims pitched colourful tents at the site.

Elsewhere in the country, children and adults gathered around bonfires set up in virtually every vacant lot. The coincidence of the school holiday for Lag Ba'Omer and the May Day work holiday resulted in more families than usual having the day off together.

In Netanya, 16 couples were married, including a 72-year-old bridegroom and his 68-year-old bride. Lag Ba'Omer is one of the only days between Pesach and Shavuot when weddings are allowed.

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## Arens says Bracha is a 'strategic' settlement

By ASHER WALLFISH  
Post Knesset Correspondent

Defence Minister Moshe Arens last week defended the establishment of a civilian settlement at Har Bracha (Mount Gerizim) overlooking Nablus on the grounds that it is "of supreme strategic importance for defence."

Replying to an urgent motion for the agenda at a special session of the Knesset during the spring recess, Arens said Har Bracha is the apex of a "strategic triangle linking it to Elon Moreh and Horon."

Arens said that settlement in Judea and Samaria is not an obstacle to peace or to the entry of Jordan into negotiations. On the contrary, he argued, it is widely held to be the most effective incentive to spur King Hussein into talks.

Rejecting the Alignment charge that the settlement of Har Bracha is "provocation towards the Arab population," Arens said: "You are Jewish or Arab citizen of Israel can accept this thesis. Experience has shown that where Jews and Arabs live side by side in Israel, they cooperate peacefully and progress together."

The advisability of having Arab-Jewish coexistence in Judea and Samaria is borne out by the fact, he said, that Arabs in mixed areas in Israel give fewer votes to the Communists than in solely Arab areas.

He said that Israel has enhanced the security of its citizens by settling Judea and Samaria, without closing any options whatsoever. He warned, however, that there will be no return to the bar on a Jewish presence there that prevailed under Jordan for 19 years.

Labour's Ya'acov Tzur, who presented the Alignment motion, charged that the settlement of Har Bracha is a clear move in the direction of total annexation.

Its timing was meant by the government as a signal to King Hussein of Jordan that "there will be nothing to talk about, even if there is somebody to talk to."

Tzur said the government is delighted that King Hussein has stayed out of the negotiations, as though the negotiations are something only Jordan or the U.S. are interested in.

The nation is becoming morally corrupted by events in the areas and both sides are being pushed towards extremism, said Tzur.

He said that former chief of staff Rafael Eitan's remark that heavy Jewish settlement would turn Arabs who wish to throw stones at Jewish traffic "drugged cockroaches" was not merely "wretched vulgarity," but was also an attempt to "create one norm for Israelis and another norm for inhabitants of the areas."

Speaking to the coalition benches, Tzur said: "You are destroying the humanist element of Zionism, as well as the foundations of democratic society."

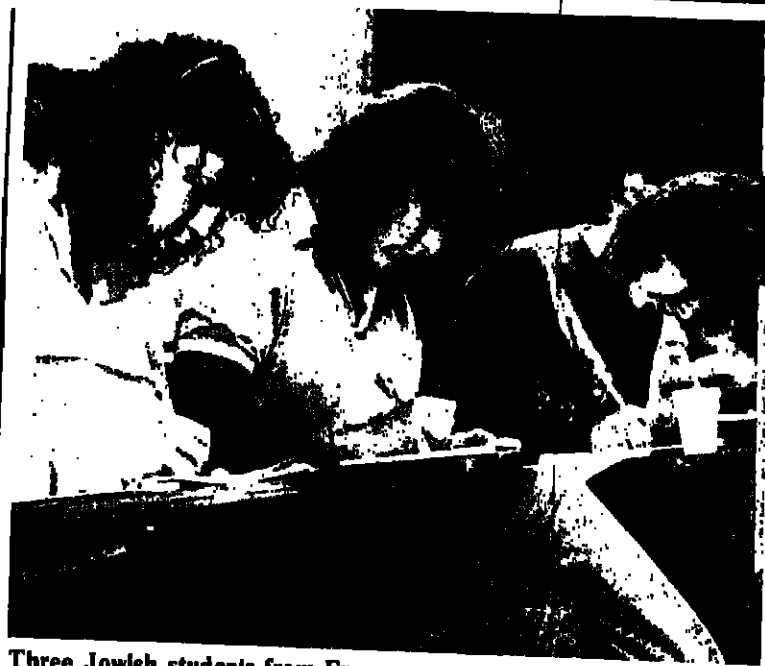
After the minister's reply, the House decided to debate the issue at a forthcoming plenary session.

Netivot Shalom, the Orthodox peace movement, last week demonstrated opposite the Knesset to protest against the establishment of the new settlement on Mount Gerizim over Nablus.

A petrol bomb was thrown at a bus serving Israeli settlements in Samaria as it passed the Jalazoun refugee camp north of Ramallah one night last week.

The windshield of the bus was shattered, but no injuries or damage were reported.

This was the second petrol-bomb attack in the vicinity of the camp in the past month, following a long curfew that was prompted by rock-throwing.



Three Jewish students from France, among a group of 50, take notes during a lecture at the Israel Goldstein Youth Village in Jerusalem in preparation for the French matriculation examinations. After two months of studies, they will be tested by an examiner from France. (Zoom 77)

## Likud has plan for broad 'national front' vote list

By SARAH HONG  
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — There is increasing talk in the ruling Likud circles about inviting the National Religious Party to join a widely-based "National front" that will contest the next elections as a single list. Efforts will also be made to interest Tehiya, the Telem splinters and the new Matzad party of Rabbi Haim Druckman in such an electoral bloc.

*Yoman Hashavua*, the Likud-linked weekly news magazine, reports that moves inside the Likud to revive the idea, which had been floated briefly last year, come in view of increasing signs of the NRP's disintegration.

The feeling in a number of parties is that the NRP, after years of intense infighting, is finally reaching the moment of truth. Both the opinion polls and the internal hostility in the party do not augur the party well. The ideas, now proposed by leading Likud figures, is that the various nationally oriented parties

unite in a single list headed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The idea is to enable parties in trouble, like the NRP, to retain some of their parliamentary strength, while the Likud would be assured of re-election. This might also enable the Likud to advance the date of Knesset elections.

The NRP is sharply divided between factions led by Interior Minister Yosef Burg and Education Minister Hammer.

The Likud is confident that early polls will return it to power much strengthened. It is unable to legislate for early elections, however, because both the Alignment and the Likud's own small coalition partners are afraid of going to the polls now.

Opinion polls show that if elections were held now, the NRP could lose half of its six Knesset seats. One will be lost this week, when MK Haim Druckman, who has joined the Matzad party, will formally leave the NRP Knesset faction.

## Senate units okays \$2.61b. aid

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week approved aid to Israel for 1984 amounting to \$460 million more than proposed by the administration. The committee's decision, which totals \$2.61 billion, is also \$35m. more than the sum approved by the House of Representatives committee two weeks ago.

Half of the military aid of \$1.7b. was approved as a grant, as in the House. The economic aid was increased, as proposed by Senator Alan Cranston, to \$910m.

Committee members said they had been influenced in their decision by the refusal of Jordan's King Hussein to join the peace process, by a wish to assist Secretary of State George Shultz in his talks in Israel, and by the growing Soviet involvement in Syria.

The Foreign Office is now saying that no cabinet minister will meet the PLO "unless we thought it would help the peace process." A spokesman said that the PLO will first have to demonstrate that it intends to follow a political rather than a military path and that it is prepared to recognize Israel in return for Israeli recognition.

As to Hurd's meeting with Kadoumi, the Foreign Office says that it gave Britain "a chance to have a bash" at one of the hardliners in the PLO. Hurd himself does not think that Israel "can object if we have contact with the Palestinians."

The administration, proposed a \$1.15b. loan, a \$550m. military grant and \$785m. economic assistance in the form of a grant.

Senator Charles Percy, the committee chairman, previously opposed to additions, supported Cranston's proposal.

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## Tora course to be held for assimilated U.S. Jews

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A few dozen Jews from assimilated backgrounds in California will spend two weeks here this summer studying with top Tora scholars. They will be followed later this year by a group of non-observant San Francisco doctors who will attend a seminar on Jewish medical ethics.

The experiment in adult Jewish education was initiated by Rabbi Pinchas Lipner, head of the Hebrew Academy of San Francisco. The academy has a yeshiva elementary and high school, and organizes adult courses. More than 300 Jewish physicians in the Bay area attend seminars on medical ethics conducted by Rabbi Lipner.

## BRIEFLY

### 4,000 Arabs to college

NAZARETH. — A record 4,000 Arabs have taken examinations for admission to the country's universities next autumn. Another 1,000 have applied to post-secondary technical schools and teacher-training institutes, Israeli Arab leaders reported here.

### Eitan now in reserves

KIRYAT SHMONA. — Former chief of staff Rafael Eitan last week formally retired from the Israel Defence Forces. The commanding officer of an induction centre visited Eitan at his home in Tel Adashim and presented him with a document giving him his reserve assignment as an Air Force pilot.

### A Russian 'Judaica'

One of the publishing projects that has earned special attention at the Jerusalem International Book Fair is the *Shorter Encyclopedia Judaica* in Russian.

The encyclopedia, believed to be the only modern compendium of Judaica in Russian, is a project of the Hebrew University's Society for Research on Jewish Communities.

### 'Spy' hospitalized

TEL AVIV. — Criminal charges were dropped last week against a local woman accused of passing information to the enemy and of having contact with a foreign agent, following her court-ordered commitment to a mental hospital.

The district attorney's office indicted the woman several weeks ago, but she denied the charges and accused her interrogators of trying to poison her.

### Clinic for the battered

TEL AVIV. — The Labour Party-affiliated Na'amat women's organization has opened its first clinic to help battered women. There are already three shelters for such women, independently run but working in cooperation with each other and receiving help from the municipalities in which they are situated, the Prime Minister's Office and the Labour and Social Welfare Ministry.

### Air traffic computer

TEL AVIV. — Burroughs Computers has recently been awarded a \$41 million (\$1m.) contract by the Israeli Airports Authority (IAA) to install an air traffic control computer at Ben-Gurion Airport.

The ARTS II computer is the most widely used air traffic automation system in the world.

Dayan research centre

Moshe Dayan's personal archives are to be housed at a research centre, named after him, to be established at Tel Aviv University.

The Dayan Centre will serve researchers into the Middle East and Africa and will also provide doctoral and post-doctoral research fellowships.

New Jerusalem museum

A museum dedicated to the history of Jerusalem — divided and united — was dedicated last week alongside the former Mandelbaum Gate.

The Municipal Turjeman Post Museum is housed in Beit Turjeman, which served as an Israeli fortification along the line that divided the city between 1948 and 1967.

## THE COMMUNITY

## V.S. Naipaul gets Jerusalem Prize

British author V. S. Naipaul received the 1983 Jerusalem Prize last week in a ceremony at the Jerusalem Khan Theatre, where he was praised for stressing in his work "the struggle of the individual for freedom and dignity." The ceremony was the highlight of the 11th Jerusalem International Book Fair, which ended over the weekend.

Prize committee chairman, former president Professor Ephraim Katzir, lauded Naipaul for his depiction of men of "common sense" replacing those who use terror and violence.

Committee member Prof. Shlomo Avineri also praised Naipaul and said that perhaps he was getting the wrong prize, because Naipaul suggested in a short story that there is no freedom, only responsibility.

After being presented with a scroll almost as large as himself, the diminutive writer said he was very moved by the occasion. He concluded a 10-minute address by expressing his gratitude to "the metropolis" which had given him the freedom to be a writer. He said that he considers Jerusalem as part of that metropolis.

Other members of the committee present at the ceremony were: writer A. B. Yehoshua, Prof. Yirmiyahu Yovel, book fair director Zeev Berger and Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek.

Earlier in the week, Naipaul told a press conference that "I always compare coming to a new country to reviewing a new book — I prefer not to read any other review before I begin on it."

This was the Trinidad-born writer's way of attempting to fend off persistent demands from reporters for his opinion on Israel.

Naipaul, who has written about numerous countries during his extensive travels over the past 20 years, pleaded that he simply had never had the opportunity to come to Israel before, and that "I really know nothing about Israel or Zionism or the problems that you are so keen for me to comment about."

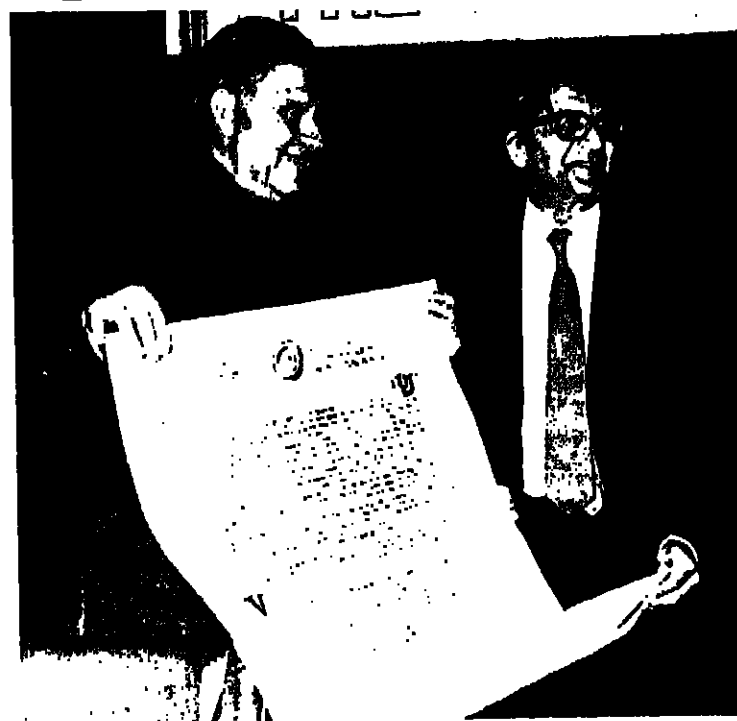
Pressed further, Naipaul admitted that he had learned something about Israel and the Jewish people from his recent reading of essays by Isaac Berlin, but added that he had been drawn to the Anglo-Jewish philosopher simply because he was interested in his mind. Berlin was a previous recipient of the Jerusalem Prize.

The 51-year-old writer, who has lived in England ever since entering Oxford at 17, added that "I travel not to explore, but to discover states of mind. I look for human encounters."

Often accused of being detached from the problems of the nations he writes about, Naipaul admitted that he enjoys "the luxury of being a sort of floating man." But, he said, "this hasn't always been easy. I recognize this as a sort of incompleteness."

Asked if he aligns himself with any cause, Naipaul said, "My own cause, if I could define it, is the life of the mind and the society where that flourishes. I'm simply not interested in saving the buffalo. That sort of thing is a waste of my time."

He does not mention his personal tragedy, unless he is asked. For him, "How long will our soldiers re-



V. S. Naipaul receives the Jerusalem Prize for the Freedom of the Individual in Society from Mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek, at a ceremony last week in the Jerusalem Khan. (Vera Evrim)

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## Bereaved father keeps vigil for 'all our sons'

By ROBERT ROSENBERG  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

In the chill of a Jerusalem dusk, 60-year-old Zvi Ginzburg, whose son Rami was killed in Lebanon on the third day of Operation Peace for Galilee, stood last week across the street from the prime minister's residence. He held a hand-written sign calling on Premier Menachem Begin to "bring the soldiers home from Lebanon."

He is not a Peace Nownik, Ginzburg said. He was in the Palmah, during the pre-state struggle for independence. His son was 24 when his tank took a shell, outside Hushayn.

The sign is written with a thin nib, in black letters crammed onto a large white placard.

"How long will our soldiers re-

main to be killed on Lebanese soil?" it begins. "I wish the negotiations with the Lebanese government, for we have enough problems at home," it continued.

Ginzburg is a tour guide and lives in Petah Tikva, near Tel Aviv. Last Friday evening, he said, "it finally ate at me so much that I told my wife I couldn't do anything else." Since then, he has come to Jerusalem from his home every night after work, standing outside Begin's house from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m.

He does not mention his personal tragedy, unless he is asked. For him, the tragedy is much greater than an individual's sorrow.

His sign continues: "Let there be an end to the apathy and to the way in which we let the daily bloodletting of our boys become a matter of routine."

"For what?" Ginzburg asks. "For Major Haddad's prestige? For early warning posts that we decided we could live without? For negotiations in Jerusalem that we decided we could live without?"

## Armenians recall genocide by Turks

By HAIM SHAPIRO  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Virtually the entire 2,000-strong Armenian community of Jerusalem marched from the Armenian convent in the Old City to their nearby cemetery last week to commemorate the slaughter of Armenians by the Turks in 1915.

In their annual memorial ceremony they laid wreaths at a cenotaph marking the graves of Armenian soldiers who fought with the British forces in World War I and helped to take a strategic hilltop in Lower Galilee.

An estimated 1.5m. Armenians died when the Turks forcibly deported them from Eastern Turkey, claiming that they served the interests of Turkey's enemies.

Armenians in today's Jerusalem are the children and grandchildren

of the survivors of the slaughter. The date of the memorial marks the anniversary of the execution of some 200 Armenian leaders in Istanbul.

Speaking of the recent attacks on Turkish diplomatic representatives, the members of the Armenian Committee said that, in contrast to the Germans after the Holocaust, the perpetrators of the mass killings of Armenians have never accepted their nation's responsibility or guilt. "These are the people who carry out Turkish policy, both officially and unofficially."

"They (the terrorists) do not kill innocent people. They don't leave bombs on buses or attack schoolchildren. Before the terrorists began their actions, no one knew who the Armenians were. Now they recognize us."

## Tobacco ads to carry health warning

As of last week, all tobacco advertising must carry a Health Ministry warning that smoking is unhealthy. But offenders may be free from penalty for three months, when further restrictions on tobacco advertising come into force.

Under section 7 of the Restriction on Advertising of Tobacco Products for Smoking Law, 5743-1983, effective April 25, 1983, no person may advertise tobacco

products, or a tobacco trade name, in any newspaper or any other printed matter unless the ad contains in the last line and in a box an underlined warning worded as follows: "The Ministry of Health has established that smoking is injurious to health."

The warning must be in the language in which the publication is published, and in clear letters of a minimum size of 12 points in bold type.

## Prime Minister's salary goes up to IS121,000

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

Prime Minister Menachem Begin's monthly gross salary starting April 1, was set at IS121,000 (about \$20,000) following the decision of the Knesset Finance Committee subcommittee to raise salaries of cabinet ministers, judges, and Knesset Members by 67 per cent. This increase is proportional

to the rise in the national average monthly pay.

The highest gross salary will be that of the president of the Supreme Court — IS168,000. The Knesset speaker's will be equal to that of the prime minister's. Deputy ministers, directors-general of ministries and Knesset Members will get IS102,311.

how passersby nod their heads and say they sympathize, and then pass on.

"Why don't you stand here with me. It's our sons. It's our sons who are dying," he tells an elderly man who walks past without stopping.

One of Begin's bodyguards came out of the building to ask Ginzburg to move further down the street, "so the prime minister isn't bothered."

But the grey-haired man stood his ground. He wanted to bother the prime minister "and everybody else out of their apathy."

Promising to be back the next day, he added, "I don't know how long I can keep coming... if only I knew that others would stand here with me."

## British meeting with PLO

Israel protested to Britain last week over deputy Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd's recent meeting with the PLO's Farouk Kaddoumi in Tunis, and over a string of statements by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym which are regarded here as one-sided and unfriendly.

British Ambassador Patrick Moberly was called into the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem to be informed of Israel's "amazement and displeasure" over these British moves.

Ministry officials told the press that statements by Pym had "implicitly and expressly" laid the main blame on Israel for the lack of progress in Lebanon and for the general deadlock in Middle East peacemaking. The ambassador was told that Israel saw the statements as encouragement to "extremist Arab intransigence."

Hurd's meeting with Kadoumi was the first ever by a British minister with a top PLO official. It came -- as was pointed out to the British ambassador -- just a few days after the PLO had done its best to dissuade Jordan from entering into negotiations with Israel.

The protest to Britain was the third delivered to European countries recently in connection with their contacts with the PLO. Israel remonstrated with Sweden after a visit to Stockholm by PLO

chairman Yasser Arafat as guest of the Swedish Socialist Party, and also protested to Finland over its decision to allow the PLO to open a bureau in Helsinki.

Although Whitehall has denied that the meeting in Tunis between Hurd and Kaddoumi represents any change in British policy, it is clear that it has opened the way for an eventual meeting at higher level, possibly between Yasser Arafat and Foreign Secretary Pym, writes our London Correspondent.

For years, British policy was that no minister would meet a PLO leader until there was a change in that organization's attitude towards Israel. Now "minister" has been replaced by "Cabinet Minister."

The Foreign Office is now saying that no cabinet minister will meet the PLO "unless we thought it would help the peace process." A spokesman said that the PLO will first have to demonstrate that it intends to follow a political rather than a military path and that it is prepared to recognize Israel in return for Israeli recognition.

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## Share price slide halted

**Post Finance Reporter**  
TEL AVIV. — The wide publicity given to the commercial banks' pledge of support for the faltering Tel Aviv Stock Exchange helped to improve conditions on the exchange Thursday, the last day of the trading week. Many investors, however, were not convinced, and the market still gave a negative performance. A total of 107 securities fell by 5 per cent or more on Thursday, with 26 of those registered as "sellers only."

Trading turnovers rose and crossed the ISL1 billion level. The index-linked bond market continued to advance moderately. (Share prices page 20).

The recent rumours of a major devaluation seem to have become a self-fulfilling prophecy, with the increased demand for cash dollars leading to a shortage in bills and the banks consequently raising their asking price to take advantage of the situation.

The phenomenon was evident on Wednesday, when the Bank of Israel representative exchange rate for the dollar advanced by 14 agorot, but the rate for customers wishing to purchase cash was raised

at most banks by 35 agorot, to IS42.49. The various rates normally rise by nearly identical amounts.

Employees in the foreign-currency department of a Tel Aviv bank said that usually, the main buyers of foreign banknotes are Israelis about to travel abroad, who are permitted to buy \$300 each. But there is no effective control over the number of such transactions made by each individual, who can theoretically purchase the maximum amount at each of a few bank branches.

What happened last week, apparently, is that local speculators seeking a hedge against devaluation and falling stock-market prices joined the lines of those waiting to buy their \$300 in spending money for vacations abroad. And they did so many times each. The result was a shortage of U.S. currency, most of which must be imported to Israel from Switzerland to meet the local demand.

To forestall the problem, or perhaps to make a little extra profit, or both, the country's main banks took the unusual step of raising their asking price for greenbacks more than the central bank's "representative rate" increase.

## The forbidden operation

TORA AND FLORA/L.L. Rabinowitz

Portion of the Week: *Behar-Bechukotai*, Lev. 25 — end.  
The verse discussed is 25.3.

THE FIRST of the two portions read this week opens with the laws of *Shmitta*, of the seventh year of release. During this year no agricultural work was permitted in the fields, which had to remain fallow. "Thou shalt neither sow thy field nor prune thy vineyard."

With regard to the vine, two operations are forbidden, pruning and gathering of the grapes of the undressed vine; it is with the former that this article deals.

Pruning hooks are mentioned twice in the Bible as the symbol of peace (in one case, the verse is repeated: Isaiah 24 and Micah 4.3) as the spear is that of war. Where Isaiah and Micah speak of the halcyon days when "they shall beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Joel (4.10) has the opposite, "Prepare war... Beat your ploughshares into swords and your pruning hooks into spears."

Remarkably the vine appears to be the only plant in the Bible with regard to which specific reference is made to pruning. In addition to the verse quoted, Isaiah, in his famous song of the vineyard (5.1-6), which is the most detailed account in the Bible of the preparation of the ground to plant a vineyard and of the various processes until the grapes are ripe, we are told "it shall

be neither pruned nor loosed," while in 18.5 he says, "For before the harvest, when the blossom is over and the bud becomes a ripening grape, he will cut the sprigs with pruning hooks and the shoots will be taken away and loosed."

One further reference, however, is doubtful. The Hebrew word for pruning is *zamar*, and the same word also means "to sing." In the Song of Songs 2.11-12, there occurs a beautiful description of the coming of spring. "For lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone, the time of *zamar* is come, and the voice of the turtle dove is heard in our land... the vines in blossom give forth their fragrance."

The accepted translation of *zamar* is "singing" referring to the singing of the birds and is supported by the following words "the voice of the turtle."

It seems equally possible, however, that it applies to the pruning of the vine, which is also mentioned in the passage, and Ibn Ezra mentions it, only to reject it on the grounds that "this is not the season for pruning."

That was confirmed to me by Noga Ha-Reveni of Neot Kedumim, who maintains emphatically that the pruning must take place long before the blossoming mentioned in the passage — but the verse in Isaiah 18.5 seems to say that it took place after the blossoming is over. Is it possible that in biblical times pruning took place then and the *zamar* is indeed pruning?

## Rates of exchange

29.4.1983	IS	Danish krone	4.7774
U.S. dollar	41.8200	Finnish mark	7.6875
British sterling	65.3438	Canadian dollar	34.0651
German mark	16.9758	Australian dollar	36.2893
French franc	5.6600	South African rand	38.3468
Dutch guilder	15.0676	Belgian franc (10)	8.5195
Swiss franc	20.3405	Austrian schilling (10)	24.1183
Swedish krona	5.5775	Italian lire (1,000)	2.8553
Norwegian krone	5.8777	Japanese yen (100)	17.5936

## SPORTS



Among the first foreign sportsmen to arrive for this week's Hapoel Games were Sami Sati (left) and Adam Shueib (right), who are here welcomed at Ben-Gurion Airport by games officials Shalom Koorman (far left) and Emanuel Ben-Amram.

## 1,500 foreign sportsmen due for Hapoel Games

By JACK LEON  
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — About 1,500 athletes from nearly 30 countries are to take part in the week-long 12th International Hapoel Games opening in Jaffa on Sunday evening. They will be competing with 3,000 Israelis in 25 sports at venues throughout the country.

The games will be formally opened by President Yitzhak Navon at a ceremony at the Bloomfield Stadium.

Hapoel is the sporting arm of the Histadrut labour federation. The games will be notable for the first appearance at any Hapoel Games of Latin American athletes. Contingents are expected from Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Panama and Uruguay.

But hopes that Asian countries would be represented have not materialized, and it is certain that the sole representatives of our continent will be the 3,000 or so Israelis. However, among the guests of

honour expected is South Korean Sports Federation chairman Yung Hu-Kim.

Early optimism about Egypt competing in swimming and track and field events have been dissipated as a result of the recent cooling of relations between Jerusalem and Cairo. Last November, the Egyptian Volleyball Federation thanked Hapoel for an invitation to the games, but replied that they could not participate because of prior commitments.

As usual, South Africa has not been invited to the quadrennial meet. "South Africa is not recognized by most international sports federations, and its exclusion is also an expression of Hapoel's dislike of the policy of racially-segregated sport practised there," the Games' Organizing Committee chairman Yitzhak Ofek told *The Post*.

Black Africa is being represented by the Central African Republic, the Ivory Coast and Kenya.

## Soccer fans go on rampage

By PAUL KOHN  
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Football Association's disciplinary committee has ruled that Betar Jerusalem must pay for all damage caused by its supporters in a rampage at Bloomfield Stadium on Monday night of last week during a State Cup soccer game against Hapoel Tel Aviv. Hapoel ousted Betar from the cup 2-0.

Some of the 5,000 fans at the Bloomfield Stadium lost control when Hapoel's Moshe Sinai scored the first goal.

Betar players and supporters maintained that the bull did not cross the goal line. In the ensuing rampage, a few policemen were injured and stadium facilities were destroyed.

Initial estimates of the damage are IS1 million.

The committee, after a three-hour meeting, also decided that Betar will not be allowed to participate in the State Cup competition next season, and that the club's first seven home matches next season will be played at least 50

kilometres outside Jerusalem without spectators.

The committee cleared Hapoel Tel Aviv of all blame.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek denounced the behaviour of Betar fans. He said the people who caused the riot damaged the name of the team and the name of the whole city of Jerusalem. "Every true Jerusalem Betar fan must denounce the riot."

Maccabi Netanya's dreams of the double glory of winning league and Cup, and hapless Hapoel Jerusalem's dreams of salvaging something from a sad season through a cup victory, were dashed last week by Hapoel Lod and Maccabi Haifa respectively in the State Cup quarter-finals.

Lod amazed Netanya by achieving a 2-1 victory, while Maccabi Haifa beat Hapoel Jerusalem 1-0 in the capital.

The four semi-finalists in the State Cup are now Hapoel Tel Aviv, Hapoel Lod, Maccabi Haifa and Maccabi Tel Aviv. The latter reached the quarter-finals by their 2-1 victory over Hapoel Beersheba.

## The Hebrew newspapers

Ha'aretz (Independent) says that people in Israel were surprised by the announcement of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's visit to the Middle East after he had stated that sitting back for a while might be the best course of U.S. action in the Middle East. But, a superpower which has initiated action in the area cannot stand idly by. Linking one of Shultz's tasks, that of reviving the Reagan plan, with Reagan's downplaying of the PLO, the newspaper asserts that "if the American leadership had arrived at this recognition six, or even three, months ago, it is possible that today we would be closer to an agreement with Lebanon, and King Hussein might have announced that he is willing to take part in the peace process in accordance with the Reagan plan. American policy did much to rebuild the prestige of the PLO; but amends cannot be made with words alone."

After recalling Dr. Kissinger's lengthy shuttles and wondering whether two weeks will suffice for Shultz to deal with the issue of Lebanon, the paper forecasts that "American pressures will almost certainly be rejected in Jerusalem, as in Beirut. And if the stick won't work, the question is by means of which carrot will Shultz be able to arrive at a Lebanese-Israeli agreement which will satisfy Israel's security needs, and, at the same time, save the Beirut government's face?"

"In addition, the Syrian problem remains. What can Shultz do to temper Lebanese President Amin Gemayel's fear of Damascus?" asks the paper. It concludes that Shultz will "undoubtedly spare no effort in his desire to succeed. The results of his labour will influence U.S. standing in the area in a tangible manner."

Davar (Histadrut) accuses Minister without Portfolio Ariel Sharon ofchutzpah in calling for action against terrorist activity in Lebanon: "The person who is mainly responsible for the entanglement of the State of Israel, in the Lebanese trap, an entanglement which has already cost more than 500 killed, comes to sell once again the old story of action against terror."

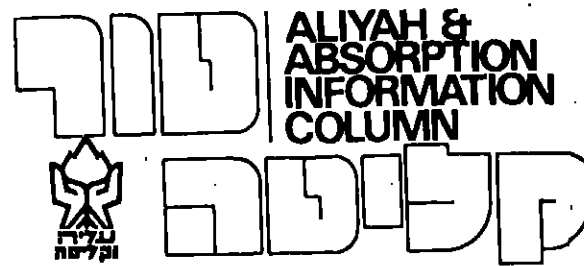
"Sharon claimed that the war in Lebanon would uproot the PLO from its stronghold, and would eliminate terror. It was impossible to carry out this mission, because the human reservoir from which the PLO draws its men includes hundreds of thousands of Palestinians."

"Sharon also made the IDF into an army of occupation in Lebanon, (a development) which provokes the local non-Palestinian population to act against it."

"Beyond the diplomatic error, Sharon is responsible for the military stupidity which has brought terror its latest successes."

Ma'ariv (Independent) warns that the continuing doctors' strike is endangering the Histadrut labour federation's sick fund, and feels that this may be the government's purpose in dragging out the negotiations.

In another editorial, Ma'ariv hails the 11th international book fair being held in Jerusalem, and sees it as evidence that Jerusalem remains a world spiritual centre.



Readers can contact us by writing to the ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, Department of Information for Olim, P.O.B. 616, Jerusalem.

## HOW MUCH DOES IT COST TO LIVE IN ISRAEL?

### PART II — CARS AND HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

This is the second article in the 3-part series on "How Much Does It Cost to Live in Israel." The first article dealt with the monthly budget, this installment deals with the prices of cars and household appliances and Part III, which will appear in the near future, deals with housing prices. Reprints of these and other articles in this series are available from the Department of Information for Olim, P.O.B. 616, Jerusalem.

**CARS**  
In view of the steady devaluation of the Israeli shekel, prices are again given in U.S. dollars which more or less continue to retain their value in relation to the present price increases in Israel. All sums given here are approximate.

The cost of the first car purchased by a new olim comes to about half of the regular purchase price for Israelis, provided that the purchaser is made within three years of the olim's arrival in Israel and that the olim did not bring a car with him when entering the country. During the three year period, olim are exempt from purchase tax and may only 25% customs duty, for 50% for the larger cars, which together could amount to a maximum 25% of the regular price. There is a charge of 15% VAT. Value Added Tax on ALL cars.

Note: In order to qualify for these concessions, olim must be in possession of a valid driver's license, and must have a country of residence prior to their first arrival in Israel.

### CAR PRICES — MARCH 1983 (IN US\$)

Size (Engine Capacity)	Price for New Olim	Regular Price
0.9 - 1.2 liter	4,960 - 7,040	8,215 - 11,490
1.3 - 1.4 liter		
non-automatic	6,520 - 8,960	10,795 - 16,525
automatic	8,760	17,340
1.5 liter		
non-automatic	9,380 - 10,160	18,470 - 20,000
1.6 liter		
non-automatic	8,290 - 10,080	16,315 - 19,550
automatic	8,200 - 11,080	16,130 - 21,810
1.8 liter		
non-automatic	8,450 - 12,750	16,470 - 21,585
automatic	12,050 - 14,340	20,420 - 24,420
2 liter (fully automatic)	14,835 - 16,050	30,475 - 32,630

The above prices include 15% VAT and the customs duty. Not reduced for olim to 25%-50% depending on engine size. Not included in the prices is the one-time expense for licensing and license plates, currently \$50 for engines up to 1 liter, \$70 for engines between 1 and 1.6 liter and \$130 for engines between 1.6 and 2 liters. Also not included is the annual registration fee.

currently between \$65 and \$150, depending on the size of the car.

While European cars have been the most popular models and are quite suitable for driving in Israel, with spare parts and servicing assured, in recent years the Japanese have been capturing a substantial portion of the new car market.

Personally importing a new car, rather than having a local dealer order and deliver it with all formalities completed (delivery time is usually 2-6 weeks), makes sense only for olim coming from Europe, or picking up the car in Europe, and bringing it to Israel on one of the car ferries which leave from Italian ports periodically during the summer months. All formalities must then be handled by the olim themselves and the 25% to 50% customs duty paid immediately on arrival at the port of entry into Israel. There are advantages to this method. The car can be loaded with personal belongings required immediately, thereby eliminating the need for expensive air freighting and clearing the goods through customs separately. In addition, the car is at the olim's disposal instantly and there is no need to wait for delivery. Some dealers require a down payment of up to 90% of the purchase price when the order is placed.

Olim should ascertain that not only the make but the model they bring with them is available in Israel, or they may find themselves unable to obtain spare parts and proper servicing.

### HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

Appliances imported into Israel should be of a make and model for which spare parts are available here. Guarantees for new appliances bought abroad are not always honored by the dealers in Israel (though this does not usually apply to cars). A transformer will be required for electrical equipment not geared to the 220 voltage in use in Israel, and appliances with timing devices must be geared to the Israeli cycle system. Israeli-made appliances bought by the new olim in Israel are not subject to purchase tax and VAT, provided that only one appliance of the same type is purchased per family and that the same type of appliance has not already been imported customs free. Foreign-made appliances are not exempt from purchase tax and VAT. Nevertheless, various American and European brands are popular in Israel, with spare parts and servicing assured. NOTE: A delivery charge must be paid on all equipment the customer does not carry home himself.

### HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCE PRICES, FEB-MARCH 1983 (IN US\$)

LARGE APPLIANCES	US\$ 450 - 950
air conditioner	25
plus optional delivery	50
plus optional converter to heating	50
plus additional pipes	60
plus delivery costs	20
Installation costs are at the regular price plus 15% VAT and depend on the amount of time required.	
(US\$)	
Clothes dryer	400 - 800 (European brands)
Dishwasher	660 - 1050 (European brands)
Freezer	370 (4 cu ft)
	455 (6 cu ft)
Kitchen stove	430 - 640 (gas burners & electric oven)
exhaust hood	177
extra for colour grill spit	20 - 25
Refrigerator	310 (5 cu ft)
	150 (8 cu ft)
	570 (11 cu ft)
	665 (13 cu ft)
	707 (14 cu ft)
	850 (14 cu ft) — no frost
	910 (16 cu ft)
	966 (16 cu ft) — no frost

Communicated by the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption and the Aliyah and Absorption Department of the World Zionist Organization

### Delivery charges for fridges and refrigerators

small size	\$43
medium size	\$70
large size	\$90

Television Set	US\$ 600 (22 inch screen)
color	US\$ 760 (22 inch screen)
color with remote control	US\$ 800 (24 inch screen)
black and white	US\$ 200 (24 inch screen)

These sets are made in Israel. Olim bringing TV sets from abroad should make sure they are suitable for the Israeli transmission system and of a make available in Israel so that spare parts can be obtained.

Vacuum cleaner US\$ 150

Washing machine US\$ 500 - 660

Transport charges for washing machines and kitchen stoves \$30 - 35

### SMALL APPLIANCES

Electric fan US\$ 20 - 80

Room heater 100

appliance 145 - 250

electric 80 - 130

iron 20 - 50

Purchase tax deductions for olim are no longer granted on electric fans and irons. There is no purchase tax on kitchenware, the cheapest way of buying. Exemption from purchase tax for olim is available only on radiator type electric heaters.

Minor (Israeli model) US\$ 350 (with all attachments incl. power detector)

US\$ 285 (without attachments)

### OTHER HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

Linens, clothes, pots and pans, blankets, lamps and fittings, as well as carpets and furniture are brought along by most Western olim from their former homes. Some of these items, if bought in Israel, are also tax-exempt for quantities corresponding to the size of the family and the number of rooms occupied. However, they are tax-exempt only if the olim has not already brought them into the country tax free.

When deciding whether to bring furniture and carpets, olim should keep in mind that rooms in Israel are usually a good deal smaller than the customary sizes in the West. Large heavy pieces of furniture are not always suitable and may, on the other hand, be likely to be lost.

The range of prices quoted here in round figures should help prospective olim to work out their individual budgets for setting up their households in Israel according to their means and preferences. Prices can be compared with those in their present country of residence, but the additional cost of shipping goods to Israel must be calculated as well.

In certain cases loans on easy terms are available for transporting household goods to Israel. Prospective olim interested in such loans should contact their nearest Israel Aliyah Center.

The Israel Customs Authority (P.O.B. 320 Jerusalem 91000) publishes a Customs Guide in English obtainable from Aliyah Centers abroad or directly from the Customs Authority.

Note: All prices quoted in this article are approximate costs for olim with tax and customs duty privileges and are up to date for February/March 1983.

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S.L.

### NEW MORTGAGE RATES

New mortgage rates for olim go into effect on May 1, 1983. Further details will appear in this column next Friday (May 6). For additional information, please contact your local Ministry of Immigrant Absorption office.

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# The Labour Party alternative

In a wide-ranging survey the leader of the Labour Party opposition, Shimon Peres, below, considers the political and military problems facing Israel and argues for a changed approach in the search for peace.



main standing on one leg alone — the military leg — if it is separated from the political effort.

The former defence minister and the former chief-of-staff tried to speak philosophically of conquest. Look, they said, the wars are not a temporary, passing phenomenon. We have been fighting for one hundred years.

Are we to infer from this that we must reconcile ourselves to another hundred years of war, without taking into account the changes that have occurred in the region (such as the change in Egypt). The wars of the future may be totally different, for the Arabs and for us, from those of the past.

I do not underestimate the need to prepare ourselves for time of war. But we cannot ignore the fact that even if the state of war does not change, and territory will remain unchanged, technology will change, and the coalitions (inter-Arab and between Arab and outside forces) are liable to change.

IT IS NOT inconceivable that in the next confrontation, middle and long-range missiles will be activated, equipped with precise electronic apparatus, for night and daytime warfare — missiles that are not stopped by mountains, rivers, or even distance, when speaking in terms of the Middle East.

With the new missiles in Syria, there also came more Russians. Here, too, one cannot be sure that the Russians will behave in the future as they did in the past.

Those who favour a strategy of alternatives must prepare themselves for the campaign of the future, and think of it not only in technological terms. There is nothing more problematic than strategists of yesterday who are prepared, in addition to all the existing difficulties, to view war as a political alternative, and not as an existential non-alternative.

As already noted, a policy of "there is nothing to talk about" is

What, then, is the alternative to the Likud policy? Every political alternative must of course take into consideration the geo-political reality. Israel shares borders, by land and sea, with five states: Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

With Egypt, at this stage there is no immediate problem, unless it should prove possible to fill the peace treaty with the substance of peace. This today is not dependent, however, on Israeli-Egyptian relations alone, but on the results of contacts with other elements, not only Egyptian but also Arab.

Saudi Arabia is working behind the scenes. Its role is varied: it is both helping the U.S. to establish peace in Lebanon, and is helping the PLO to thwart the peace initiatives. But there is reason to believe that, should a new peace momentum develop, Saudi Arabia will be able to contribute to it, especially in the economic sphere, much more than the countries of Europe, or even the U.S. The difference between oil without peace and oil with peace is so great that Saudi Arabia may well pay the price with money that will help bring progress to all the peoples of the Middle East.

With Syria, there is not much we can do at this stage. Syria has adopted a position against peace, and without peace, Israel cannot and will not discuss an arrangement on the Golan Heights.

The immediate, pressing problems facing Israel today are with Jordan and Lebanon.

IT SEEMS that in order for Jordan to come to the negotiating table, a new situation must be created in Lebanon. The Jordanians argue that as long as there is no agreement on the evacuation of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon, they find it difficult to open negotiations with Israel (this is the Egyptian argument as well). They feel that they need the consent of the Palestinians — with the PLO, and if this proves impossible, without it. They want to know that should they enter into negotiations, the negotiations will bear fruit. And they need American and Arab aid.

As for the consent of the Palestinians, I believe that anyone who wants peace must keep the PLO away from the negotiating table. The PLO wants to shatter the negotiating table, not to sit around it. Arafat's policy is based on an avoidance of policy decisions, for his aim is to preserve the unity of the PLO, which cannot unite around a clear policy. The apparent moderation of the PLO positions is in fact designed to gain time and to avoid decision. But what is required of the PLO today is not moderation, but to make a decision — and this, it is not prepared to do.

The PLO is trying to fool the whole world with fairy tales of its moderation. It is vital that Israel remain firm on this matter. Erosion of the Israeli position on the PLO will give rise to a greater erosion in the U.S. and will justify Jordan's refusal to join the negotiations. On the other hand, it is vital to encourage the Palestinians to support the opening of negotiations with Hussein, and their participation in a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Israel must therefore keep open the Jordanian option in the territories, and cultivate the inhabitants' ability

to act independently, perhaps even by cultivating self-rule in the territories, with the participation of pro-Jordanian elements. Whoever rejects the PLO must try to attract the Palestinians.

Regarding the results of the negotiations, Israel must state explicitly to Jordan: in order to enter into negotiations, it need not accept the Camp David Accords. Jordan can restate its acceptance of UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338, which it has adopted in the past, as the basis for negotiations — just as we can come to the negotiating table on the basis of the Camp David Accords — but not as a pre-condition.

Once Jordan enters the negotiations, we will be prepared to discuss the freezing of settlements, for a fixed period of time. As for the outcome of the negotiations, we are prepared for an interim agreement, to be followed by a permanent arrangement. At the same time, we must reach a strategic understanding with the U.S. on the nature of these negotiations. The basis for this strategy must be an American assurance that it will stand by Israel and guarantee our security needs along the eastern border.

However, as noted, without an agreement in Lebanon, I doubt whether any progress can be made towards peace. Our government erred in dragging out the negotiations with Lebanon for so long. Time has worked against us.

The Russians have extended their penetration into Syria. The Syrian position has become more radical. The Lebanese government has not gained in strength. And the PLO has begun to infiltrate — and even to operate — in Southern Lebanon and in Beirut itself.

We should not exaggerate our expectations regarding the outcome. For even if we reach a written agreement with Lebanon, Lebanon itself — which will have to implement that agreement — will remain unchanged. It will remain a divided coalition, with many armed groups and little consensus among them, with an army that reflects the ethnic division. And the Arab states, on which the Lebanese economy depends, will continue to exert heavy pressure.

AN AGREEMENT with Lebanon will not necessarily guarantee a Syrian withdrawal, neither can it guarantee that Lebanese territory will remain free of terrorists and of threats to Israel.

Hence, we should not attribute too much importance to Lebanese declarations on ending the state of war between us. Our interest in Lebanon is to ensure the security of northern Israel — and on this we should insist. Namely, we should insist on security arrangements — which will never be perfect — in Southern Lebanon, and strive for the evacuation of all non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. For these were and will continue to be the primary security problem for Israel.

A change in the psychological atmosphere, maintaining the Israeli option for a continued peace momentum, opening negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians, the renewal of contacts with Egypt, and a logical solution in Lebanon — these will not be achieved by the Likud government, in whose eyes the Land of Israel is more important than the situation of the State of Israel.

## Anxiety, not poison, swept West Bank

By MARGERY GREENFELD  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Doctors from the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) in Atlanta, Georgia, sent to Israel last month to investigate the wave of mysterious "poisonings" in Judea and Samaria, concluded that the "epidemic was induced by anxiety."

In their final report, which was issued simultaneously at a press conference in Jerusalem and at the State Department in Washington, the two doctors said they had "failed to detect the consistent presence of environmental toxins."

But the team also concluded that there was "no evidence of malingering or of deliberate fabrication of symptoms." They thus failed to substantiate allegations by the civil administration that the hundreds of Arab schoolgirls who came to West Bank hospitals complaining of dizziness, nausea and abdominal pain had done so as part of an "organized plot" to increase unrest in the area.

The report "confirms our conclusions reached after the Health Ministry's extensive investigation and released two weeks ago," said ministry Director-General Prof. Baruch Modan, who presented the CDC report in Jerusalem.

The report also says that 660 of the 943 cases (70 per cent) reported throughout Judea and Samaria from March 21 to April 3 were "adolescent school girls" and noted that none of the patients had died.

Noting that the epidemic may have been triggered initially either by psychological factors or by sub-toxic exposure to H<sub>2</sub>S (hydrogen sulphide), the two doctors attribute its subsequent spread to "psychogenic factors." They said that reports in the news media may have also contributed to the spread of the symptoms.

The report also notes that "the epidemic ended after West Bank schools were closed" and said that no evidence of "reproductive impairment" had been found in girls.



Professor Modan

### Begin declines Rumania visit

TEL AVIV. — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has declined an invitation to visit Rumania, *Yedioth Aharnot* reported last week. The paper said Begin replied that he is waiting for Rumanian President Nicolai Ceausescu to visit Israel first. Begin went to Rumania in August 1977 and invited Ceausescu to reciprocate.

Dan Meridor, Cabinet Secretary and an aide to the prime minister, declined to comment on the report.

affected, countering the widespread rumours in the West Bank that Palestinian women were "being poisoned to render them infertile."

The authors of the report, Drs. Philip Landrigan and Bess Miller, spent almost two weeks here earlier in the month conducting extensive clinical, epidemiological and toxicological studies in the field. They collected samples of air, soil, dust and water, as well as samples of blood, serum and urine from those affected, some of which were taken to the U.S. for analysis.

After interviewing 124 affected persons and 57 age- and sex-matched controls, the two doctors noted that most of the affected persons had felt sick after smelling an "unpleasant odour, most commonly rotten eggs." (This is the smell associated with hydrogen sulphide.)

Health Ministry director-general Modan outlined the "four waves of symptoms" described both by the Atlanta team and the Israeli investigators.

Calling the mass phenomenon "Ariyatna" — a term he coined from Arrabe, Jenin and Yatta, the three main loci of the outbreak — Modan said that the first incident, in Arrabe on March 21, was most likely caused by the leakage of low levels of hydrogen sulphide gas that had built up in a faulty outdoor latrine next to the school.

Modan (but not the Atlanta team) further subdivides the Arrabe incident into two separate parts: the first 11 girls who were taken ill before the school recess period, and a second, larger wave of girls who felt sick after being informed of the first group's illness.

The second wave, five days later, in girls' schools in Jenin, Metloun and Bukin, may have been triggered by "any kind of smell" and was the result of anxiety, he said.

The third wave, several days later in a neighbourhood in eastern Jenin, was a panic reaction caused by a car giving off smelly exhaust fumes while passing through town, Modan said. The final wave, in Hebron, Yatta and Anabta, he said, was caused by "psychogenic factors only."

While the Atlanta report states clearly that there was no evidence of victims faking their symptoms, Modan noted that in Yatta, south of Hebron, "all the cases developed within two hours and this indicates the presence of a learned response."

But he also steered clear of labelling any of the cases outright fakes, stressing that the Health Ministry had related to every patient as truly sick and had seen to it that everyone affected was examined and treated at either local or Israeli hospitals.

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In the advertisement for this periodical appearing in last week's issue, incorrect prices were given. The correct prices are given in an advertisement in this issue on p. 18.

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THESE PAST WEEKS the term "tolerance" has come up with greater frequency than before, and for obvious reasons: we have the feeling — not always expressed in words — that general questions have been excessively discussed in public.

In the light of this feeling and its utterances we might say: "If only there were a stronger spirit of tolerance among us..." but when we say so, we ought to make it clear to ourselves what tolerance really signifies and whether we should be satisfied with its general meaning or a meaning defined by historical thought-processes.

We must always bear in mind Goethe's words that tolerance is just a transient attitude, since it necessarily leads us to taking cognizance of a person who holds views that we do not accept, and to tolerate means to suffer offence. We have somewhat paraphrased Goethe's dictum, but without distorting the general trend of his ideas.

THIS HAD to be said, for the word tolerance is derived from the root "to tolerate" — "to suffer," "to bear," which also implies "to stand up to exceptional conditions," the same as one says that a body is resistant to, or tolerates, materials or chemical substances that he abhors; as one speaks, for instance, of tolerance to overdoses of sugar.

Moreover, in history a tolerant attitude was shown by those who held power, for example, the government or the religious establishment, towards those who deviated from the central or prevailing spirit of the times, or towards somebody who in certain circumstances was regarded as belonging to a heretic sect. In this sense, tolerance is conceived as letting live those whose views are not generally accepted, and it is the attitude of the majority vis-à-vis a subject minority.

Another side of tolerance comes to light when a majority is under restraint, when it may act against heretics through the written word only, and not by fire and sword.

IT IS, THEREFORE, not enough to say so, but we must actually adopt the stand that we also let non-conformists live. It is imperative to clarify the context in which licence is granted and it is imperative to insist that the attitude of the authorities — with all their power — is not enough, but that the psychological atmosphere or climate prevailing amongst the populace is not only the concern of the institutional system.

Here we have to define the subject with which we are dealing — tolerance and what lies beyond it — as regards its psychological and ideological motives; whether it is possible to apply it only to beliefs and opinions in which there is a *priori* or *post factum* element of oppression.

Tolerance does not apply to matters which, by their very nature, are uncontroversial. For example, nobody can ask me to be tolerant towards somebody who is convinced that two and two are five, and not four. But there are less clear-cut cases in which it is uncertain whether they definitely belong with the category of unambiguousness. The dividing line between these categories is extremely thin, and this gives rise to difficulties; thus we are sometimes faced with the dilemma of whether we should grant the benefit of the doubt, or whether we should rather examine carefully what belongs to

# Tolerance and beyond

Nathan Rotenstreich reflects on the meaning of the word "tolerance" and its implications in the aftermath of the murder of Emil Grunzweig at a Peace Now demonstration in Jerusalem on February 10.



(Rahamim Israeli)

the area in which tolerance can be exercised.

We are faced with this problem every day, when various kinds of sects are concerned, or when it is a question of whether one biological or biogenetical doctrine has a decisive advantage over another which in the United States is called "creationism" and which claims equivalence with, if not superiority over, evolutionism.

Wherever we speak of tolerance we are speaking of a permissive attitude towards opinions and their followers which I or those in positions of authority tolerate, even though we do not agree with them.

CONSEQUENTLY, we must examine the question of the motives for a tolerant attitude, which may be different and need not always be compatible.

First of all, it is appropriate to point out that there is tolerance in the proper sense of the term, as opposed to the transformations it undergoes in the course of history, which goes to show that there are spheres in which the multiplicity of attitudes forms part of the sphere itself.

This approach exists, and rightly so, even if we do not agree with the deep saying that certain opposite things are ordained by God (that their context is halachic, but an identical principle stands behind the halacha).

We have to share the view that, although it is not formulated exactly

We could add many more examples, all of which would lead to the conclusion that, even if I am the adherent of a school of beliefs and principles, upon reflection I cannot claim that it incorporates or exhausts all possible approaches to the world and to God. While taking a negative stand, I do not deny the different views, which I reject, and their adherents, or their right to exist.

WHAT I HAVE said about beliefs and views applies likewise to political convictions and opinions. I firmly believe that all human beings are born equal and that this equality should find its expression in daily life and socio-political assessments.

Yet the tendency towards egalitarianism may bring about a blurring of the differences between individuals, not only in regard to their qualitative or operative level or standard, but also where varieties in behaviour and attitudes are concerned.

The moral principle of equality may eliminate the different interpretations of that very principle. Neither could the historical aspiration that is derived from the ideal of equality lead — or could already have led — to the conviction that we have discovered the secret of history, nor that we have got only a guideline for a certain form of behaviour. Bolshevism, as it is derived from the doctrine of Marx, bears witness to this.

STILL, IT IS possible for men to take one step further in this context. Not only will they be in the ambiguous position of having a firm belief and at the same time of admitting another conviction that concedes its own limitations, they will be in a position that carries no firm convictions at all, and tolerance will be based on fundamental scepticism or even indifference. This is always possible. Also, this problem of the contrasts between firm conviction and uncommitted scepticism belongs within the sphere of disputes between beliefs and opinions.

In this context the question of outstanding ideological and educational importance is what is better — scepticism or fanaticism which, by definition, knows no bounds?

HERE WE MUST say something about the phenomenon of fanaticism, especially since fanaticism exists in various spheres, both in religion and in public life. Fanaticism is certainly a characteristic trait of the adherent of beliefs and opinions, who does not see any limits to his commitment and of the object to which he is committed. It happens sometimes that a fanatic is regarded with admiration for his unconditional devotion to his cause.

But the man is respected for his loyalty only, and not for his beliefs and opinions; only the unwavering faith as such is the object of admiration, for there can be few people whose actions are dictated by their convictions and whom we cannot describe as being blindly faithful.

Furthermore, if one respects a fanatic, one does so, not for the sake of the object of his commitment, but only for his motivation, which means that one divides human nature into different basic elements, attributing the greatest importance to one — loyalty — without weighing in one's mind the content and intention of such commitment.

Therefore, the toleration of fanatics is perhaps a futile dialogue, but it makes us see beyond the blind

faith and turn our attention to its underlying principles and ideas. And when we come to the sphere of ideas, we cannot escape the duality of argumentation and rejection, with which we began our deliberations.

Thus, when we speak of recognition, we really speak of ascribing importance to two aspects: recognizing the subject matter and recognizing the person who adheres to certain beliefs and views. Even if the latter are rejected by me or are not acceptable by me *a priori* and *a posteriori*, the fact that a person or persons adhere to them gives me pause, since I recognize or have to recognize that human beings are involved, and human beings are not motivated solely by instincts.

To follow ideals is also part and parcel of the essence and status of man, and, since I respect man, I also respect what guides or what is intended to guide his stand and his behaviour. In a certain way, the recognition and appreciation of man are the minimal basis for tolerance, yet in the complex human situation one may disregard even this elementary component of that complexity.

IT IS PRECISELY in this context that the question as to the limits of appreciation arises. I do not and need not respect a person who does not acknowledge the existence of his neighbour, and therefore freedom of opinion may not be conceded to Nazis, since they denied others their freedom and deprived of their human status the individual Jews and the Jewish community in all its generations. In the generation of Nazi activity this deprivation had a quasi-ideological basis, ruling supreme.

Consequently, respect for man as a matter of principle does not alter one's attitude to a man's views, it is part of one's beliefs and opinions. With all reservations, the rejection of an opinion does not imply the rejection of the person who holds it. Thus, just as this idea became important in connection with religion, where tolerance had its beginnings, it is likewise important where it is a matter of social and political convictions — of what is called ideologies.

THESE SUMMARY reflections — and no doubt they require further elaboration — are dedicated to the memory of Emil Grunzweig. Emil's personality was a combination of intellectual alertness with a commitment to humanitarian, educational, social and Jewish affairs. This is a very happy combination for which we have the highest regard.

The last theoretical conversation between us was about Nazi science, and we talked about the book of the famous, recently-deceased psychiatrist Alexander Mitscherlich, which contains source material on Nazi medicine. In retrospect, one can be bewildered by the coincidence that this was the subject of our last conversation.

The horror at this assassination is real and cannot be uprooted. If we say that this murder has opened our eyes to the implications of fanaticism, this might mean that the death of a man is instrumental to processes — which would be blasphemy. Man is no instrument and must not be regarded as a means for an end, whether a *priori* or *post factum*.

Yet, if we do not keep our eyes wide open, the horror will beget a catastrophe.

The writer has been the incumbent of the Ahad Ha'am chair in philosophy at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Published weekly • May 1-7, 1983

# Legacies of war

Much discomfort about the war in Lebanon and its aftermath has been expressed by Israel's writers. The Post's Marsha Pomerantz reports.

NEARLY 500 Israelis have died since the Lebanon War began last June. At this writing, 132 of them have died since the war ended in September.

Meanwhile the Saturday afternoon skateboarders on Dizengoff park their limbs in dizzy pirouettes, weather permitting. The constant noise from the nearby factory is disturbing only when you hear it.

A 20-year-old tank commander I know had a problem on Memorial Day: how could he possibly visit his family or attend ceremonies for all his dead friends? He phoned some of his friends and they divided up tasks among them, so that no bereaved family they were close to would be left out.

Many people feel that the mourning in this war is personal, and that "public" is trying to deny its pain.

How can we tell if the apparent difference has a basis in reality? A biologist I asked last December gestured a statistical approach: see other people last summer took vacations abroad as planned, despite the war. One could check the number of citizens who left the entry during that period and compare it with the previous summer if a suitable control group could be located.

If we knew the figures, would we know more? Probably not. Nothing feels wrong, and that has led to do with the actual number of Israelis in Disneyland last June.

MUCH OF THE unease about the war, and this war in particular, has found a less exact but more profound expression in very recent literature.

One of the first selections to be published was a little pamphlet called *Lebanon: The Other War*. Perhaps a better translation would be "a different kind of war." It includes reports by soldiers on their actions and feelings; essays, including one by Uri Levitan on the psychology of attitudes toward the war and one by Yehoshua Arielev on how the war tested Israeli democracy. And there are poems by Haim Be'er and Dalit Rubinkovitch and prose impressions by S. Yizhar, who calls them "Postcards" — also a play on the word for "revelations" — from Lebanon.

The book was the subject of a literary evening at Beit Lessin in Tel Aviv recently, moderated by the editor, Rubik Rosenthal. An informal couple of hours in the upstairs Basement with 50 or 60 people sitting around glass-topped tables drinking coffee or beer.

Ilan Eshel, the commander who led forces into the Ein Hilwe refugee camp, talked about the attempt to separate civilians from terrorists, though the terrorists were keeping the old and infirm as hostages. He said that the Norwegian head of the hospital at Ein Hilwe was reported to be sheltering terrorists in the hospital, where there were civilian patients.

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poem called "I Won't Forgive You." One line goes like this (translations mine):

"I won't forgive you this: that you sullied many clean words, that when you say 'peace' I prepare a memorial candle." The poem has a very specific political context. It is from a speech Orpaz gave outside the Defence Ministry on September 21, just after the Sabra and Shatilla massacres.

Some meanings change in a very personal context. Here's a selection from a prose piece by someone identified in *Shalom* only as "Ronen." He serves as the spokesman for a friend who lost a leg:

"Last week they were already on the phone from the Defence Ministry. They asked me how I want my ear: long, short, red, blue, or maybe olive drab, automatic, not automatic? 'Automatic?' I shouted into the phone, jumping out of my skin. 'Automatic? Do you know what that word means to me? An automatic burst of fire, that's what it means. A round that goes in one side of the soul, makes a nice narrow little hole and goes out the other side, taking my personal consensus into the next world.' Even now I don't have a consensus. You understand what's happening to me. I understand: it was all for nothing."

A MORE substantial collection of writing about the war is *Lebanon: Humanism He'aheret*, translated as *Lebanon: The Other War*. Perhaps a better translation would be "a different kind of war." It includes reports by soldiers on their actions and feelings; essays, including one by Uri Levitan on the psychology of attitudes toward the war and one by Yehoshua Arielev on how the war tested Israeli democracy. And there are poems by Haim Be'er and Dalit Rubinkovitch and prose impressions by S. Yizhar, who calls them "Postcards" — also a play on the word for "revelations" — from Lebanon.

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result, more of his own men were wounded.

"That sounds like a speech to the Bonds about the good Jewish army," yelled a friend from the audience. Which led to a mild uproar, but didn't change the facts: people who were utterly against the war fought it as well as they could, protecting their own men first, then protecting civilians while capturing or killing terrorists, some of whom were 12-year-olds with guns.

PSYCHOLOGISTS call this wrenching distinction between what you think and what you do "cognitive dissonance." In popular jargon, in the context of war, it's called *yarim uvachin*: shoot and cry.

Eshel said one of his roles was to encourage his soldiers before the fighting, but he felt that he had to do it this time without talking about the justice of the war. He concentrated instead on the technical aspects and on basic humanity to civilians: "No looting, and you give them water even during battle." Someone pointed out that if you concentrate too much on the technical role, you stop being human and become a bolt in an armoured personnel carrier.

"As long as I haven't decided on armed revolt against the regime, I have to fight with it," Eshel said. "If I change my mind, things will be different."

"You're being recorded," someone reminded him from the audience.

What about draft resistance? Some were in favour, but novelist S. Yizhar, who spoke later, was very much against it. "If the IDF is weakened, or if there is any doubt about its strength, that's the end of the State of Israel...The army, for now, anyway, has no political policy. Protest must be against the government."

IN HIS ESSAY on psychology, in *Lebanon*, Uri Levitan notes that many people who opposed even a limited war when it was only rumoured last May supported it after they had been in the fighting. That is one way to resolve cognitive dissonance. Another way is denial — to go about your business until you are absolutely forced to recognize the split between your attitudes and what you do. If you see your army service as dictated from above, you have less of a problem. If you see it as choice — your own responsibility — you are likely to have more of a conflict.

The trouble with pain-killers, whether they are a new home video system or a long, respectable day's work at the office, is that they reduce the motivation to affect the source of the pain.

In *Shalom* there's a quotation from a kibbutznik at Kfar Hanassi about coming home to normalcy:

"Then they'll start with the jokes... and we'll have protest meetings to identify and mourn, and we'll watch *Little House on the Prairie* and cry and we won't do our daily life, our little comforts, and we do everything in tiny steps, haltingly. Until it's too late. After that there won't be any after that."

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THE JOB was at times frustrating, exhausting, enervating and downright boring, but it was otherwise one of the most exciting and fulfilling positions that an Israeli can have.

"There wasn't a day — not even a moment — that I regretted coming here," says President Yitzhak Navon, leaning back in the black swivel chair that he will occupy for only six more days. "The opposite is true. I thank God that I was privileged to serve in Beit Hanassi (the president's house). It has been a heavy responsibility, but the satisfaction more than compensates for it."

After a week of meetings, speeches, receptions and visits — whose pace was no less hectic than that of his previous 258 weeks in office — Navon paused for a few hours last Friday morning for an interview about his presidency.

He was as good natured and patient as ever. There was in his office no atmosphere of packing and leaving. Everything was in its usual place — the bowl of cut flowers near the lamp, the Bible near the telephones and the *petite fours* and Turkish coffee on the gold-rimmed desk.

Although Navon himself relinquished the opportunity to serve for another five years, there was a certain sadness in the occasion of a parting interview. "Beit Hanassi reporters will continue," he ventured. It appears that not only the reporters who have "covered" him will remain, but also the whole Beit Hanassi staff, including Navon's personal assistants, whom president-elect Chaim Herzog has asked to stay on. Only Yitzhak Navon and his family will leave Beit Hanassi on May 5.

But Navon was far more nostalgic than sad, recalling with pleasure his most memorable experiences in office, yet clearly convinced that he was right not to run again. "There is a question of how long one can keep it up with the same freshness and activity," he explained. An agriculture minister, for example, deals with dewy spells one day and floods and flower exports the next. But a president, continued Navon, "deals with basic truths every day, and he must repeat them 300, 400 or 500 times to audience after audience. It wears one down." In his five years at Beit Hanassi, he had to speak at 20 "outstanding employees" ceremonies. After a while, there is just nothing new to say.

Unspoken was the second major reason why Navon decided not to seek a second term: the frustration of not being able to voice his strong opinions about the actions and policies of a government whose philosophy often clashes with his own.

He dismissed with a wave of the hand any suggestion that he is leaving Beit Hanassi in order to run for the premiership. He wouldn't discuss — even in one of his frequent off-the-record asides — that favourite topic of newspaper columnists and Likud MKs. Instead, he let stand his statement of last January 31 that "I am not planning and I do not intend to enter political life."

He also laughed off the idea that he is renting an apartment rather than purchasing one because he hopes one day to move into the house in Jerusalem's Rehov Sniotenskin now occupied by Menachem Begin.

WHAT WILL he do then? Write, for one thing. His first book may be the one he planned on the Inquisition, "but don't hold me to that." In

# Citizen Navon

Five years in the presidency have been a 'satisfying burden' for Yitzhak Navon. On the eve of his departure from Beit Hanassi, he talks about himself and the office with JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH.



President Navon (centre) his wife Ofra (right) and their children Na'ama and Erez enjoy the show at the Tel Aviv Dolphinarium last week.

the past, he voiced the desire to write about his experiences with David Ben-Gurion, his mentor, whose black-and-white portrait hangs to his right on the wood-paneled wall.

He is aware of the difficulty of waking up to a day that doesn't have a fixed schedule of things he must do, and of the problem of again developing a writer's self-discipline. He will probably work from a room-and-a-half in the Van Leer Foundation right next door to Beit Hanassi.

Navon also wants to spend more time with his children, 10-year-old Na'ama and eight-year-old Erez. "They're already talking about the time when I'll be with them more, and will be able to help them with their homework. I meet other people and see that I devote more time to my children than they to theirs, but I still feel guilty."

He regrets that he was able to travel only to Egypt and the U.S. during his term, noting that he would have liked to visit England, France, Brazil, Argentina, Mexico and perhaps Canada. He is now being bombarded with invitations to travel and lecture abroad, and has turned them all down except the one from Oxford University asking him to lecture on Sephardi Jewry and culture and the problems of Sephardi communities in Israel and abroad.

As an ex-president, he will inevitably be asked to make fundraising speeches for Israel, but he will accept only a few offers, and then only so that he can preach to American Jews about his passions: the need for aliyah, for good Jewish education and for increasing the number of children per family.

The thing he is perhaps most looking forward to is visiting places and people around Israel. Although it won't be possible to maintain the schedule he pursued as president — touring over 200 cities, towns and settlements, receiving over 300,000 guests at receptions and addressing countless more at other occasions outside Beit Hanassi — he is unwilling to give this up.

He obviously loves human contact; his aides relate that his main complaint just after taking office was that he could no longer linger in Jerusalem's Mahane Yehuda and

chat with old and new friends.

"I can't cut off contact with the public. That's my oxygen," he said fervently.

THE MOST popular of Israel's presidents, his activities reported in the press nearly every day, Navon will also have to get used to living his life outside the spotlight. "It'll be a change," he said, when asked if he'll miss the attention. But he went on to quote Maimonides' reference to what it will be like after the coming of the Messiah: You don't know what will be until it happens.

A staunch supporter of a free press, he was nonetheless often disappointed by journalists who tended to emphasize the negative because it was unusual or exciting, at the expense of the positive things that were occurring in the country. "When a house is being built, stone by stone, nobody comes to write about it," he often complained. "But if a fire burns it down to the ground or a bomb destroys it to pieces, then all the reporters will be there."

In his five years in office, Navon initiated a meeting with the Israel Editors' Committee only once: to discuss the need for the press to show the positive aspects of Israeli life and to discard its obsolete stereotypes of development towns and its ethnic labels.

ANOTHER achievement of the Navon presidency is the feeling he gave to disadvantaged elements in Israel that they can achieve whatever they want, despite a poor background or a bad start in life, if they only will it. He often cited the example of the late Aluf Haim Laskov, who was born to an impoverished family and who carried his only pair of shoes on his shoulders when it rained, in order not to ruin them. Navon's own mother was illiterate until middle age.

After a particularly intensive tour of a disadvantaged urban neighbourhood, Navon decided to commission a study on the visit's effect. The Israel Institute for Applied Social Research polled residents of the quarter, as well as a representative sample of Israelis in general, to assess the impact of Navon's visit, during which he had long talks with

residents, walked through the market and ate in residents' homes.

Despite the fact that Israel TV was on strike at the time, a large proportion of those polled were aware that Navon had spent time in the neighbourhood. Of the general population questioned, 46 per cent said that Navon's visit to the area had strengthened their own feeling of identification with the State of Israel and its aims; and nearly a third learned new and positive things about the quarter that they had not known before. Of the quarter residents themselves, 81 per cent had "good feelings" that someone was interested in them, and 60 per cent felt the visit had brought honour to the area and to neighbourhood residents.

"It's not important that Yitzhak Navon came to the neighbourhood, but that the President of Israel came. It was as if the State came to visit these neglected people," Navon insisted.

"These things gave me a feeling that I wasn't working in a vacuum. I felt good when I got feedback on what I was doing."

One of Navon's foremost achievements was his public call for the establishment of an independent commission to investigate the Sabra and Shatila massacre. He took a risk in doing so, because he had decided in his own heart to resign from the presidency if the government did not set up some kind of independent commission of inquiry. Today, Navon calls the Kahane Commission "a turning point in the attitude of the Jewish People and of the world in general towards Israel. It restored their faith that Israel is a society built on morality. It was important that it was established, and good that the government accepted its conclusions, which were basically implemented."

NAVON found it difficult to isolate his most memorable experience in office. The four-day state visit to Egypt in 1980 was the most memorable trip abroad; his trips in Israel, however, were too numerous to be easily distinguishable.

But among them his tour of that disadvantaged neighbourhood stood out, as did a tour of Moshav Idan, settled by North American

olim who left a land of conflict, plenty for a desert and scorching winds, and a reception of youngsters on the High School Israel programme, when an American girl broke down and, her encounter with Israel changed her life; and a Lachish, that showed him dramatic moments in a short time.

"I don't always show it, but I often moved, and nearly to tears Navon disclosed.

WHEN NAVON recently bid president-elect Herzog, he told about the obligations of the president and of the requirement not to have opinions on controversial matters that divide the coalition and their position — which is not as sometimes for a man with Lab background.

That was one of the reasons, Navon paid fewer visits to Judea and Samaria than he did to other parts of the country — the Negev and the Arava, the Galilee — in five years in office. During a farewell tour of the Jordan Rift, week, he told a reporter he "did not" have attended the "Jig Nablus" dedication ceremony.

Independence Day. He said the settlement in the midst of large concentrations of Arab populations was controversial, but one could help but feel that Navon had a personal view on the Mt. Brachas settlement as well.

He also noted that the president "is one of the freest positions in the country. About half of the president must fulfill obligations set by tradition and his predecessor. But the rest of the time is his own to define according to his interests and temperament."

"I almost never refused to see a group from abroad," Navon said. "Many were small groups, and I had no obligation at all to see them. Aides said: 'Why bother? They're not so important.' But I saw them and again spoke about those 'truths' in order to learn about what was happening on the Diaspora: to give them my message. I was generous with my time — almost wasteful — when it came to Diaspora Jews."

EACH OF Israel's five presidents had his own style and interest; Paul Katzir, for example, was close to science and held conferences on such subjects, while Ben-Zvi was interested in the study of Jewish communities long before he became president. Navon's love for young people, his interest in education and his belief in aliyah and Zionism, permeated his term and served as themes for his presidency.

What about the mistakes, the things he had done or said (or not done or said), which he regretted afterwards?

Navon thought hard for a moment, but couldn't recall any "basic" errors. Maybe he should have spent more time outside Beit Hanassi than inside, he said (although he spent more time outside than any other president).

Only once did he make a statement that he regretted afterwards. "It was at a session with high school pupils during a tour of Ashdod. One asked me what I thought about the drafting of women into the army, and I said I was in favour. But there was criticism in the press. They were right, since it was a matter of controversy, and I shouldn't have stated a position."

That incident occurred early in his term, and since that time, Navon said, whenever he criticized something publicly or voiced an

(Continued on next page)

IT WAS APPARENT from the people who gathered last month for the funeral of Major General (Res.) Avraham Yoffe that he had come into contact with, and deeply touched, a wide variety of Israelis. Not only were the prime minister, his predecessor and other ministers and former ministers present, but also friends representing the different periods of Yoffe's past.

Soldiers of every era, from Orde Wingate's Night Squads to young men in today's Golani Brigade, professors, teachers, neighbours and practically everyone who ever worked in the field of nature protection — all mingled with a delegation of Beduin who had come up from the Negev, a group of Galilee Druse and a couple of bearded heachcombers from Lital.

Yoffe was a man who radiated warmth, and his bearing and personality drew people to him from every walk of life. His military career, including the now-legendary dash of an armoured division across the desert to capture Sharm e-Sheikh in the Sinai Campaign, has become textbook material in military academies the world over.

But it was his work for the Nature Reserves Authority — he was the organization's first director and, for the last four years, chairman of its governing body — that endeared him to many.

When Yoffe took over the embryonic organization, he inherited from the Ministry of Agriculture one filing cabinet containing the files of Israel's licensed hunters, one battered jeep and a clerk. He left it as an organization bearing one of the most positive images in the country and with a cadre of trained wardens and scientific personnel. Moreover, Israel is now a world leader in terms of percentage of land area held in reserve.

YOFFE WAS an avid hunter in his youth, and this caused much suspi-

IN THESE perplexing times, when the taxpaying public can't understand what we're doing in Lebanon, or for that matter inside this country, it should surprise nobody that half the government doesn't know what the other half is doing.

Of all things to occupy our collective mind, we're arguing whether Darwinism or Creationism explains where we came from, never mind where we are going.

At this momentous juncture in our nation's long history we find the Ministry of Education preaching against Darwinism, blithely ignoring the Ministry of Finance, which is practising it in its most refined form of the survival of the fittest.

Unless we want to be pig-headed, and insist that the government is deliberately making monkeys of us, the serious thinkers in our ranks, for instance me, can surely find no other explanation for the Treasury's allowing the doctors' strike to drag

(Continued from preceding page)

on, letting him who may, save himself.

TAKING MYSELF as an average citizen, dutifully paying his sick fund dues though there is no sick fund, I declare that all the medicine I've been getting is the gum I lick off the back of my monthly sick fund stamp as I stick it on my membership card. Nevertheless, I've rarely felt better and the doctors in droves since the strike started are further evidence in favour of Darwinism.

Evolution is the only word that can adequately describe how the world's leading medicine consumers have suddenly given up medicine altogether. Perhaps only a

After Ezer Weizman got involved

## The soldier who loved nature

By D'vora Ben Shaul



"It's easier to be generous when you've got plenty to give."

cion when he was appointed to head the Reserves Authority. "They say I'm a cat put out to watch the cream," he chuckled. Well, let them just watch this cat!"

Devoted to the founding of nature reserves, once Yoffe got his hands on a piece of land he protected it vigorously. One three-

hour meeting with a cabinet minister who wanted a part of one of the reserves for development ended with the minister saying: "I know and I'm commenting 'Thank God we founded the state before we set up the reserves. Yoffe wouldn't have given up a piece of land to put the state on!'"

## Monkey business

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

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TAKING MYSELF as an average citizen, dutifully paying his sick fund dues though there is no sick fund, I declare that all the medicine I've been getting is the gum I lick off the back of my monthly sick fund stamp as I stick it on my membership card. Nevertheless, I've rarely felt better and the doctors in droves since the strike started are further evidence in favour of Darwinism.

Evolution is the only word that can adequately describe how the world's leading medicine consumers have suddenly given up medicine altogether. Perhaps only a

Darwin could properly appreciate this development.

Within a few weeks, the people who used to be permanent fixtures in the country's clinics and hospitals evidently developed immunity to sickness, rather as micro-organisms have developed resistance to antibiotics. The fact that we did in a matter of days what Darwin's flora and fauna took millennia to achieve is a tribute to the pace of modern progress and the frenetic nature of our society.

When the doctors finally do go back to their forsaken dispensaries, they will find the fittest who have survived no longer in need of their ministrations. It wouldn't surprise me if our medical profession is tak-

## CITIZEN NAVON

before Operation Peace for Galilee, was also intentional. One minister charged that "the president doesn't know what he's talking about." But Navon spent days up north, and was outraged that there were whole blocks without a single shelter. "I wouldn't live there and endanger my children under such conditions."

Navon has no complaints against the government officials and other authorities whose responsibility it

But the burly, former general was convinced that it was his duty to get as much land as possible for posterity. He knew that time and circumstances would inevitably erode these reserves. "When there are mice in the pantry," he would say, "then only a big cake can stand up to the nibbling."

Much of this view was reflected in his political opinions, which brought him full circle from the socialist Hashomer Hatzair of his youth to the right-wing Land of Israel movement, on whose behalf he served as a Knesset member in the Likud. "When you talk about giving up something for peace, you have to first have something to give," he maintained. "It's easier to be generous when you've got plenty."

Yoffe never allowed any discrimination in the authority. Yarmulka wearing Jewish wardens rubbed shoulders with those who were secular in the extreme, and with Beduin, Druse and Christian wardens. Nor did he endorse any discrimination against women.

When he appointed the first woman to a senior position in the organization, two or three of his wardens came to him in protest. Yoffe looked at them and said, "Look here, I've got enough muscle and muscle in this outfit to build an army. I appointed her for her brains. We're short on that around here — and the fact that you're standing there and pining for 'New get out of here!'"

At his funeral, several young women proudly wore the uniform of the Israel Nature Reserves Authority.

ALTHOUGH YOFFE is not a Likud member, he was a member of the Likud's "Nature Reserves" committee, which some claim it became. What Yoffe envisioned was a group of men and women with police authority who would enforce the multitude of environmental laws

ing the path of the dinosaurs to extinction.

BUT THE MINISTRY of Finance is not applying Darwinism to our most valued resource, the people, alone; the economy is getting the same treatment. Why else are imports replacing exports and the trade gap destroying hopes for economic independence? Survival of the fittest easily explains why inflation is tossing deflation onto the dustheap of history.

"Yes, but," some doubter may think, "what about Darwinian mutation, fossils, and the missing link?" No buts about it. Mutation? How about manufacturers turning into stockbrokers? Fossils? Surely the official commission appointed by Mr. Begin to investigate the Arlosoroff murder outposts fossils in their home ground. Missing link? Ask Simha Ehrlich.

Old Charles would have enjoyed having his theories so well vindicated by the people who gave the world the Prophets and bottled cockroaches.

Our younger generation has even adopted his ideas into its language. *Darwinism*, the Hebrew form of Darwinism, stands for "round the bend" or "stupid," like when you put on learned conferences to refute Darwinism in a country that is Darwinism triumphant.

As a son of the people that has survived so much for so long, I look forward confidently to writing for long time to come for those of you who survive the doctors' strike. Meanwhile in lieu of the prescriptions we didn't get we'll do with drop of *Lehain*. To life. Whether was created or evolved, I hope the even our present government will be able to end it all in one Big Bang to mention one more theory.

The writer is a member of the Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

But a number of changes, no technical than a matter of principle should be made.

In America, a former president always called "Mr. President," the matter how long he has been out of office. Starting May 5, what shall we call Yitzhak Navon?

"Oh, I suppose some will say 'Mr. Navon' and some 'Yitzhak,' sometimes I'll be introduced 'former president Navon.' Perhaps the best idea," he concluded with a smile, "is on the army model: 'President (reserves).'"

DISSENT FROM official Israeli government policy has become respectable since a major U.S. Jewish organization recently expressed serious disagreement with the government's West Bank policy and implied support for the policy of the Labour Party and of the Reagan administration.

"The American Jewish Committee believes that UN Security Council Resolution 242, embraced in the Camp David accords, as applied to the West Bank and Gaza, ought to lead to territorial compromise through negotiations and to full peace between Israel and her neighbours," stated the American Jewish Committee (AJC) in a position paper.

The paper, which took several months to prepare, was issued after long discussions which centred on whether the committee should express public disagreement with the Israeli government. Those who thought so finally received the support of the majority of the leaders of the organization.

"We view acts by Israel which could limit the flexibility necessary to enable the parties to reach agreement on the future status of the areas as being unhelpful to the peace process," read the statement. "Moreover, the AJC shares the concerns of many Israelis that the continuing and indefinite Israeli administration of the West Bank and Gaza, with governance over the lives of more than a million Arabs who are not citizens of Israel, could in the course of time undermine the democratic and humane principles of the State of Israel."

And the statement continued: The American Jewish Committee believes that in the absence of negotiations concerning the West Bank and Gaza, it may well be that Israel's current settlement policy, if continued, may make withdrawal at a later date no longer a viable option for any Israeli government."

BE SURE, the statement expressed support for Israel's basic security needs, and blasted the Arab camp for its attitudes towards Israel. However, the fact that a major group like the AJC has gone public with such a critical statement of its policies in the West Bank

THE POLICY of silence — and perhaps even of silencing others — on the part of the Jewish community has continued for over two decades. Some, including leaders who bore responsibility for the subject and now add remorse, say that there were no reasons: religious and ethnic. Others were in addition to security fears and the need to maintain secrecy.

The religious reason cast doubt on the Judaism of Ethiopian Jewry. It was argued while the Interior Ministry consciously and deliberately overlooked an explicit unequivocal decision of the two of rabbis that the Ethiopians are Jews from every point of view. Even the Law of Return did not apply to Ethiopian Jewry. Only when Simon Hildel served for about months as interior minister did he reveal the decision of the two of rabbis and instruct that the Law of Return apply to Ethiopian Jews, the Falashas.

There are also good, and undeniable people who claim that the ethnic factor at least constitutes a reason for neither aiding nor stimulating care for remnants of Ethiopian Jewry.

There are two reasons can no longer be asked now are what can be

## Backing off from Begin

By LEON HADAR  
Post New York Correspondent



Rita Hauser... 'There is an alternative.' (Israel Sun)

should serve as a warning sign to all those who believe that all is well in Israel-American-Jewish relations. Rita Hauser, a New York attorney and a moderate Republican activist who is close to the current administration in Washington, is the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the AJC, and is expected to be elected as the chairman of the executive committee of the organization soon. Together with Alfred Moses, a Democratic Party activist, and a former adviser to President Jimmy Carter, she drafted the AJC position paper on the Middle East.

In an interview in her office in Manhattan, Hauser expressed her view that the paper's position vis-à-vis Begin's policies in the West Bank reflects both a growing criticism of Israel's policies among many segments of the American Jewish community, and the willingness to make such criticism public. "Israel is today the main military power in the Middle East, and is not facing any major threats to its security," she asserts. "Therefore, she argues, American Jews, like their Israeli counterparts, feel much more comfortable in airing publicly their disagreement with the Israeli policies."

"No one can argue today that Israel has no choice, no alternative to its policies in the West Bank," she explains. "There is an alternative to the policies aimed at suppressing the rights of the West Bank population, of rejecting their right for self-determination," she continues. Israel, for example, can pursue policies along the lines of the Dayan Plan, which called for Israeli military withdrawal to major strategic points in the West Bank, and for not interfering in the political life of the West Bankers.

"IN ANY CASE, Israel's settlement policies and its current policies towards the Palestinians contradict American Jewish values and American interests, and I believe that they are hurting also Israeli interests," said Hauser. Such policies are aimed at "closing options" in

been eroded as a result of Israel's policies.

The neo-conservatives believed that the American administration, and the political elite, which appreciated Israel's strategic contribution to the U.S., would excuse Israel for its policies in the West Bank, especially since there is no Arab partner for negotiations on the future of those areas. But Hauser finds that that is not the case.

HAUSER, who is a member of the prestigious Council on Foreign Relations and other important political and business bodies, traces a lot of uneasiness about and criticism of Israel's policies among her non-Jewish colleagues. "Of course, there are some anti-Semites," she admits. "But even many non-Jewish friends of Israel express disgust with some of its policies, and regard Israel as an 'aggressor' although they say that they support it 'but...'" Some even call for putting pressure on Israel and ending economic and political aid to the Jewish State.

American Jews have to express their criticism of Israel's policies, including other aspects of those policies, such as Israeli relations with South Africa or Israel's relations with some dictatorial regimes, although she realizes that such policies might play into the hands of Israel's enemies, or create the perception of a divided Jewish community. If American Jews will not express their beliefs vis-à-vis Israel, they will lose their credibility vis-à-vis their non-Jewish colleagues, and eventually their effectiveness as a political force, she argues.

"There is also the perception that Begin speaks on behalf of the world Jewish community," she notes. "Well, I did not elect him and he certainly does not speak on my behalf on many issues," she states, referring in particular to Begin's relations with the Fundamentalist Moral Majority group in the U.S. "I don't have any doubt that Begin's embrace of Jerry Falwell alienated the majority of American Jews, who regard Falwell and his group as a major threat to their political posi-

tion in this country," she argues. HAUSER is "not sure," however, about the effectiveness of American Jewish views on the political process in Israel. "Begin," despite my disagreement with him, is a democratically elected leader, and it should be left to the Israeli public to make its decision about its leadership," she said, adding that many "frustrated Israelis" approach the Jewish community here, asking its help in their opposition to the Likud government. "Some even suggest that we should cut our financial aid to the Jewish State," she notes.

"The power of the American Jewish community to influence the political decision-making in Israel is very limited," she suggests. What the American Jewish community can and should do, she said, is to try to influence the perception of Israelis, especially of members of the Israeli political elite, of American attitudes towards Israel. American Jews are much more familiar with the situation in Israel than Israelis are with the American political process, and Israelis should be aware of the limits to their support in the U.S.

She believes, for example, that Moshe Arens' experience as ambassador here gave him the right perspective for American and American-Jewish relations with Israel — a perspective many Israeli leaders and opinion-makers should have.

And she believes that there is one constant factor in the American-Israeli relationship with Israel since the birth of the Jewish State: the American leadership continues to support the partition of historical Palestine between Jews and Arabs, and will not accept any Israeli policies aimed at annexing the West Bank and Gaza.

"We are at a crucial point in American-Israeli relations," argues Hauser. "Israeli and American policies are on a collision course." Hussein's current refusal to enter the peace process should not mislead the Israelis. "The Palestinian issue will remain alive, and when the dust settles American-Israeli disagreement on the settlement issue will become obvious to any objective observer."

degeneration are doing away with them. The stories told by the few who come here are positively hair-raising. And so we have nothing to lose from launching an open campaign for the rescue and aliya of Ethiopian Jewry.

THERE IS a sensitive moral question here: are we entitled through such open activity to endanger this group? Are we entitled to take their fate in our hands? Perhaps we will cause them greater, and immediate, harm by open activity?

Ethiopian Jewry is being destroyed. We are obliged to put an end to the silence and to speak out, with a mighty cry, before the whole world.

The Israel Government should approach the U.S. Government with a call and an appeal, a plea and a demand, that it exert all its strength and influence to enable Ethiopian Jewry to come here. Not in hiding, not secretly and not on uncharted paths.

The aliya of Ethiopian Jewry must be given "eagles' wings," as was the case with the aliya of Yemenite Jewry. And time is pressing — very pressing.

The writer is chairman of EII (Citizens for the Prevention of Emigration) and a former director-general of the Jewish Agency.



Thirty-four people were killed and 72 injured when PLO terrorists attacked a bus and went on a shooting rampage along the coastal road in March 1978. (Samosky)

## The big PLO whitewash

By SHMUEL KATZ

THE IGNORANCE displayed by today's world statesmen about elementary, often crucial, facts — particularly in foreign affairs — has lost the power to astonish. The Middle East, about which they all pontificate so readily, is a specially fertile field for their fatuities. Most important here inevitably are the pronouncements of American spokesmen, directly involved as they are in its problems.

Two illuminating examples of recent years spring to mind. Former Secretary of State Alexander Haig in putting up a defence of the Saudi Arabians' unwillingness to accept an American deterrent task force on their soil, explained that the Saudis had bitter recollections of their subjection to colonial rule. It so happens that they never were under any colonial rule. On the contrary: Saudi Arabia itself has repeatedly forced its own rule upon weaker Arab peoples.

President Carter manifested an ignorance of much greater significance. His escort on a tour of Jerusalem in 1979 (Ariel Sharon) told him that the Kingdom of Jordan was Palestine, eastern Palestine, originally included in the British Mandate. Mr. Carter was flabbergasted. He turned to his companion, National Security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. "Is this true?" he asked. (Brzezinski could not but confirm the news.)

More human ignorance, however, cannot possibly explain a brief statement made recently by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. Following the breakdown of the talks between King Hussein and Yasser Arafat, Shultz accused the Arab states of having "made a mistake" in recognizing the PLO as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

This charge is equivalent to describing as a mistake a father's acknowledgement of the paternity of his begotten son. It was the Arab states which created the PLO — in its component parts and nurtured it as their agency for building up a constant terror front in the campaign to weaken and ultimately destroy Israel. The PLO's "Palestinian Covenant", setting out that aim of destruction, is no more than a codification of the purpose of the Arab states.

After all, in 1948 (16 years before 1967, to annihilate Israel, when confident leaders announced that their invasion of Western Palestine was designed to destroy the embryo Jewish State, root and branch. All they asked of the Arabs living in the area was to get out of the way until victory was won.

After their second attempt, in 1967, to annihilate Israel, when they publicly proclaimed their purpose, the Arab leaders came to the conclusion that the image of a large nation, sprawled over 14 million sq. km. of territory trying to crush the minuscule Jewish State, was not pleasing to the Western eye. They consequently applied camouflage. Onto the centre of the stage was brought the small "Palestinian people," described as having been driven out of its homeland by Zionist aggression, fuelled by Western imperialism. The prestigious Egyptian journal *Al-Masara* (December 1968) explained: "The masses of the Palestinian people are only the advance-guard of the Arab nation... a plan for rousing world opinion in stages, as it would not be able to understand or accept a war by a hundred million Arabs against a small state."

THE INFRASTRUCTURE and the auxiliary services for building the PLO were provided from the beginning by the Arab states. Finance came from the wealthy oil states, with the Saudis contributing an ever-increasing part.

Not least significant were the outpourings of approbation and applause throughout the Arab states at every new murder of Israeli civilians by the PLO.

The PLO needed the Arab states official "recognition" after its expulsion from Jordan in order to block Hussein's claim to "represent the Palestinian people." That recognition, at the Rabat Conference (October 1974) was fortified by a renewed unanimous pledge — to support the PLO in all spheres and at all levels. This pledge was repeated frequently in later years by Arab leaders.

They thus solemnly reaffirmed their acceptance of their share of responsibility for the PLO's future outrages.

Meanwhile, the PLO had become a valued client also of the USSR, which provided officers' training courses in Eastern Europe; and became the PLO's major supplier of arms of all kinds.

Is there need now to recount how the PLO, so lavishly funded, and equipped, grew in power and influence, how — in addition to its central role as the thrusting Arab sword against Israel — it now developed two other major roles? In collaboration with Syria, it served as the main force for the destruction of Lebanon and its Christian society;

## Secretarial help



U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz meets with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shimon in Jerusalem.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz may spend up to three weeks in the Middle East, on his first trip to our region, which began last Monday, in Cairo. The Secretary's avowed goal is to help bring about a rapid withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon, but U.S. sources say he may also try convincing Israel to freeze settlement on the West Bank, thus in hopes of bringing Jordan into negotiations on the future of the territories, with or without a PLO mandate.

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SEVERAL MONTHS ago, I interviewed a six-year-old girl who told me that she would like to be a pilot when she grows up but would probably end up an accountant instead. Already, at six, she had no illusions. But if Col. Amira Dotan, the new commander of the Women's Corps, has her way, little Maya and her peers may well find a few more doors open to them in the army when they reach draft-age. Already, there are many more options for women in the army than ever before.

"Theoretically," Dotan explains, "women can do anything in the army except fight. Theoretically." In fact, women usually end up in clerical positions. But this is going to change once women realize that the modern age is more technologically oriented and switch over to technical fields, in which they could prove useful first in the army, and then in civilian life.

There are, however, two major obstacles: the education system and the army. Today's school system still enhances the age-old norms of what girls are supposed to learn and this usually does not include technological pursuits. (Naturally, these clinging norms are further reinforced by parents who still regard careers for women unfavourably.)

The army conscripts women for only two years while men serve three. This disparity of service means that it is unprofitable for the army to train women soldiers for jobs they will carry out for only a brief period of time.

Dotan seems eager to rise to the challenge. After speaking with her for an hour, I am convinced that she will succeed. At 35, with an ongoing distinguished army career, she is raising three children and completing a master's thesis in psychology as well. She radiates quiet strength and calm conviction. She knows the obstacles by heart and will gently dismantle them one by one. And then some. "I don't see the army as a separate entity, but as part of the growing-up process of every citizen. We all wear the same uniform but this does not mean that we are all the same. I would like to see that when a woman leaves the army, she is better able to play a role in society. There are some myths to shatter. At any rate, one of the most wonderful things about our army is that we don't rest on our laurels but are always open to change from below. If a female soldier has an idea for improving or for doing something more efficiently, we are ready to listen. This is wonderful precisely because it shows that this is the people's army. There are its messages moving matters, thinking anew — all without giving up who you are and without compromising on things you believe in."

Dotan emphasizes again and again her thesis that "equal is not equivalent" — equality between the sexes should not result in uniformity between the sexes. After all, even all women are not the same. "If a woman wants to be a mechanic and we need a mechanic and she is suited to the task then by all means, let her become a mechanic. The process is not yet crystallized. We have a new slogan: 'women-ahead.' We want to see female soldiers integrated in all fields if they are suitable and if they want it. No coercion. I want to promote the subject of women both in and out of the army."

But she wants women to avoid the pitfalls of "equivalence," and feels that women should be trained differently from men. In the past, when women were allowed to train as pilots, they failed. Dotan is determined that the next time around, women will succeed.

"I don't think that the process of acceptance of women should be the same as that of men. We'll also have to decide where these pilots will serve. But I think we can do it."

The army is undeniably male. The concept itself is male. An 18-year-old person, out of the home setting for the first time, has a lot of adjusting to do. Women have more adjustments to make *ipso facto*, than men. "Because the framework is so male-oriented and because these women are only 18, there now seem to be only two possibilities of adjustment: either to be really feminine and perform according to the manipulations which have always served women, or to compete superficially as a 'man' — replete with sloppy attire and coarse voice — so that she feels some congruence between herself and the environment in which she serves."

This all-or-nothing, male/female approach to the problem seems extreme and perhaps even unnecessary in Dotan's view. In fact, she sees the function of the Women's Corps — at least since 1973 — as

Theoretically, women in Israel's army can do everything except fight. But in recent years, the possibilities for women playing their part in technologically oriented tasks have been somewhat limited. Col. Amira Dotan (picture on left), the new commander of the Women's Corps, aims to change this. "We want to see female soldiers integrated in all fields," she tells The Jerusalem Post's Liora Moriel.

## Backroom soldiers



Women commanding officers in 1949.

ferently from men. In the past, when women were allowed to train as pilots, they failed. Dotan is determined that the next time around, women will succeed.

"I don't think that the process of acceptance of women should be the same as that of men. We'll also have to decide where these pilots will serve. But I think we can do it."

The army is undeniably male. The concept itself is male. An 18-year-



An accepted form of military service for women.



Mechanics open door to new challenge.

giving women soldiers other alternatives. "Our job is simply and truly to give direction and educate, so that we should keep our sexual identity without giving up equality of position, status or terms of service."

Recently, Dotan points out, the Prime Minister's adviser on the status of women, Nitza Shapiro-Libai, tabled a motion in the Knesset to mandate equal time in the army, whereby both men and women will serve for three years, and women will not stop doing reserve duty at the age of 24 (the new cut-off age for women has yet to be decided.)

If this becomes law, as Dotan clearly hopes it will, then perhaps women will have a go at more diverse positions than those available today. Furthermore, Dotan is now studying the 1978 report of the committee on the status of women in Israel, to see which recommendations have been implemented, which have not — and why. Also, since the Knesset approved all the committee's recommendations, Dotan wants to see how those which were not implemented can be adapted to 1983 so that they could after all be carried out.

"I look very favourably upon the advancement of women soldiers during this period in their lives called 'army' in terms of their self-esteem. We must not allow them to leave the army subordinated."

Because Dotan does not see the army as an island on which draft-age youths are stranded for two or three years but, rather, as part of the ongoing process of growing up in Israel, she looks on the army as a learning experience, the school of life, where a person grapples with problems alone and gets immediate feedback. When this attitude is adopted, Dotan feels, the "student" achieves a sense of independence, maturity and maturation.

She openly admits that this is linked to her vision of Zionism. "Zionism of Being," where people know why they give — and the army is the first place where young people are asked to give, after 18 years of receiving.

To give young women a taste of what doors are now open to them in the army, the Women's Corps has published a pamphlet in which several courses are outlined. Some of the courses are given within the army framework and some are given before the woman enlists (her conscription is thereby postponed). The pamphlet outlines 13 courses, to teach them to be anything from electronic technicians to computer programmers to decoders of air photography reports. Such new fields as airplane mechanics are not yet mentioned.

## THE ARTS

AS THE SERIES of profiles on Israeli composers in this column is designed not in alphabetical order or according to the comparative importance of the subjects, but in connection with a special occasion — an anniversary or a prize or other honour — the choice this time falls on Josef Tal, the only Israeli recipient of this year's Wolf Foundation Prize.

The Wolf Foundation was created by Ricardo Wolf, who left his native Germany for Cuba before World War I and was appointed that country's ambassador to Israel in 1961, retiring in 1973 and settling in Israel until his death two years ago at the age of 93. A noted chemist and inventor, as well as a philanthropist, Dr. Wolf established the foundation in 1975 "to promote science and art for the benefit of mankind. Each year, six international awards are presented to outstanding personalities in the fields of physics, agriculture, chemistry, mathematics, medicine and the arts — the latter being allotted this year to music. In addition to the international prizes, the fund also awards scholarships and research grants to Israelis.

Tal will share the honour (and the financial award) with Vladimir Horowitz and Olivier Messiaen.

JOSEF TAL was born in 1910 near Poznan but was brought up in Berlin, where he also finished his studies. He came to this country in 1934 and joined Kibbutz Ashdot Ya'acov in the Jordan Valley. The

## The non-conformist

MUSIC & MUSICIANS / Yohanan Boehm

Kibbutz had no use for a pianist and a harpist, but the secretariat took care to assign him only to work that would not hurt his fingers.

In 1936 he joined the staff of the Palestine Conservatoire in Jerusalem, founded by Emil Hauser, to teach piano and composition. After the founding of the state, he directed the Israel Academy of Music in the capital for a number of years, and in 1951 also became a lecturer in music appreciation at the Hebrew University. In 1961 he founded the Centre for Electronic Music as an independent institution within the university, serving for some years also as chairman of its department of musicology.

A prolific composer, Tal quickly became known as one of the outstanding personalities in this field, and his many prizes and awards bear witness to the reputation he acquired in these years.

Many commissions over the years added valuable works to his ever-growing catalogue which includes several operas. The first of these was the highly dramatic *Saul at Endor* in 1957. It was followed by *Annon and Tamar* (1961); *Ashtedut*, commissioned by the



Hamburg Opera and premiered there in 1971; *Masada 967*, first performed at the Israel Festival in 1973; and *Die Versuchung* ("The Temptation"), written for the State Opera in Munich (1976). Six piano concertos — three of them with magnetic tape — indicate

his instrumental preference, but he has also written concertos for the cello, the flute and the viola. Three symphonies, three string quartets, compositions for a variety of instruments and ensembles, cantatas and ballet music make up an oeuvre which attests to his importance as a composer.

THOUGH HE WAS the first Israeli composer to occupy himself with the new medium of electronics, using it widely in many of his compositions after 1961, Tal did not make it his exclusive means of expression. The same applies to the 12-note system with which he experimented, but which he did not accept as the one and only method of composing.

Although he chose many subjects from the Bible or Jewish history, he did not conform to the general trend in the early decades of Israeli composition which, trying to find a synthesis between Eastern and Western musical idioms and traditions, resulted in a hybrid called "Mediterranean style" which may prove to be short-lived. A ceaseless researcher and independent thinker, Tal chooses his own language and goes his lonely way, always open to new ideas and vistas.

In the traditionally-conditioned listener, Tal's music may sound contemporary if not avant-garde; but his sincerity and his total commitment to his music convinces one that here is a composer of stature and value who has not earned his international reputation without reason.

## War's main victims

BETWEEN ACTS / Juan Borsten

THE ISRAELI FILM, *The Last Winter*, which stars Americans Kathleen Quinlan and Stephen Macht, is scheduled to open here. Shot on a budget of \$700,000, the feature marks the first attempt by locals to cash in on the international market by working in English with known stars.

The film's director, Riki Shelach, is now in the process of organizing another production based on the same concept. He has already imported an American scriptwriter who is putting Hollywood touches on a scenario written for actor Assi Hanegebi. The new film, political in theme, will again be produced by the Kotsky, Lerner and Gorfing team, whose idea is to once again pre-sell the movie abroad to cover costs.

The film's story line comes from director Dan Wolman. It was turned into a short scenario and purchased by Shelach.

The story of two women who both identify the same soldier — missing in action — as their husband, interested Shelach, because he believes that in this country it is the mothers and wives who are most affected by war.

THE YOUTH MUSIC Centre in Tel Aviv-Jaffa is currently conducting a campaign to increase student enrolment.

The centre was founded 25 years ago, when Jaffa was populated with many new immigrants from all over the world, but especially from Bulgaria and Rumania. "The families had a rich musical background," says centre director Dvora Weinstein. So the centre, then situated in a series of tem-

porary buildings, grew and grew. Finally, the municipality found Janice and Phillip J. Levine, who donated the money for a permanent facility, specially designed so there would be no shared walls between rooms. That way, one child could practise trumpet while next door, another played percussion instruments. Two large halls were also used for rehearsals and concerts.

Currently the centre has 500 students, who come two or three times a week, for a total of three to eight hours.

Most of the teachers are immigrants, either from the West or the Soviet Union. All are professional musicians, who regularly play with the country's top orchestras.

All children are tested for ability and promise as soon as they apply to the centre. Those accepted then begin to learn theory and take lessons. After half a year, they graduate into a "sections" orchestra and then, if they continue to progress, move into the centre's big orchestra, which annually performs at 50 to 60 festivals and concerts in Israel, and at least once abroad.

"This is not like a conservatory, where any child can study music," says Weinstein. "They have to be good to study here. And if they're very good, we give them two lessons a week for the regular price." This is IS3,300 a year, including an instrument, and is adjusted to family income and number of children per family studying at the centre. "No child with talent is turned away because of financial considerations," says Weinstein.

Graduates of the centre can today be found playing in almost every orchestra in the country.

## Stained glass triptych

By MEIR RONEN  
Post Art Editor

A huge triptych in stained glass by artist Mordecai Ardon is to be installed in the upper foyer of the Jewish National and University Library at Givat Ram in Jerusalem. Ephraim Lin, the volunteer coordinator of the project, announced last week.

Covering an area of some 100 square metres in a floor-to-floor installation 6.5 metres high, the triptych will be bigger than the Chagall Windows at the Hadassah Hospital synagogue — and is being made by the same craftsman, Charles Marq of Rheims.

The windows, an interpretation of a passage from *Isaiah*, will cost more than \$500,000. It is being financed by the sale of a limited, signed and numbered edition of 150 scale replicas, printed by Aracy of Paris in a 26-colour silkscreen process on 8mm plexiglass. Each of the \$6,000 replicas, one of which was on show at the library yesterday, is mounted in its own lighting system.

## Classical music unlimited

By JUDY SIEGEL

Starting on May 1, Kol Yisrael will broadcast 19 hours of almost uninterrupted "serious" music daily on one of its stations.

The First Programme will be split into AM and FM stations, with the AM set aside for talk programmes, the Open University, and religious, agricultural, immigrants' and school programmes. The FM station will be renamed *Kol Hanusca*, and will broadcast, without commercials from 6 a.m. until 1 a.m. seven days a week. Kol Hanusca will offer only four news bulletins a day.

The programmes will follow a fixed



Mordecai Ardon

day, is mounted in its own lighting system.

Purchasers will also get a de luxe book of Ardon's drawings and studies for the project. Any funds raised in excess will be used to create an endowment fund for the library.

Ardon, now in his eighties, is a former director of the Bezalel school and a senior Ministry of Education official. He is donating his labours to mark the 50th anniversary of his arrival in Jerusalem. He now spends most of his time working in Paris.

## At the theatre

An occasional column to indicate what is happening on the Israel stage. The list is not complete and the number of performances varies.

All programmes are in Hebrew unless otherwise stated.

**JERUSALEM**  
THE ASSISTANT — Hada Theatre production of Bernard Shaw's play (Hadar Theatre)

BRIEVA — Gabi Levy and Ruth Weller in a dramatization of Tolstoy's and Maupassant's stories. In English (Pergol)

GAMPEL TAL — Khan Theatre production Musical comedy based on the story by I. Bialystok. Sincer (Behar Centre)

A WINTER'S TALE — By Shakespeare Khan Theatre production (Behar)

Tel Aviv area  
ACTORS VS. AUDIENCE — By Peter Hanks. Directed by Tami Tolkner (Hadar Theatre)



Dina Doron

RED KITCHEN, RED KITCHEN — A play for one actress with Dina Doron. Written by Doron Levy and Tami Tolkner. Directed by Tami Tolkner (Hadar Theatre)

BORDERLINE CASE — By Paul Hume Music by Alex Kagan (Hadar)

EVENING OF BRITCH — Mrs. Anna Yona Haim, Sandra Johnson, Dina Doron, Zvi Yisrael, Yeha Eliaz and Robert Yisrael in a evening of songs, excerpts of plays and stories. Directed by Tami Tolkner and Miriam Keren (Hadar Theatre)

GOOD — By C. P. Taylor, Cameri production directed by Ilan Ronen (Ziv)

GRIS CAUS — Emile Augier's play translated adapted by and starring Nako Sitar (Hadar)

THE IVAR CONNECTION — By Jonathan Glazer. Directed by Irit Weingarten (Behar Theatre)

U.S. DYNASTY — Written and directed by Nako Sitar (Hadar)

THE LESSON — By Ionesco (Hadar)

THE MEGALOC — Yiddish Musical by Yitzik Manger. Hebrew by Haim Hefer. Produced by the Yavol Theatre (Neve Zedek)

AVIATION FOR THE MISBEHOTTEN — By Eugene O'Neill (Tel Aviv University)

NOISES OFF — By Michael Frayn (Cameri production) (Cameri)

WOMEN OF TROY — Hahamah Theatre production (Hahamah)

YUSHA EGRI — New Hahamah production (Hahamah)

Haifa  
MAGNETS — By Peter Shaffer. Cameri Theatre production (Municipal Theatre)

Other towns  
RED KITCHEN, RED KITCHEN — (Kfar Sava)

THE CONFESSION — By Dostoevsky. Directed by Pinna Puder and Moshe Kliff (Rishon LeZion, Ziv)

THE GLASS MENAGERIE — By Tennessee Williams. Directed by Miriam Nava. (Petah Tikva Mafal)

GREAT AND SMALL — Cameri production. Directed by Ilan Ronen. (Beersheva Theatre)





## READERS' LETTERS

### THE PLO'S PUBLIC RELATIONS PLOY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — I read with interest your recent article on how John Le Carré, erstwhile 'friend' of Israel, became indoctrinated by the PLO. The morale of the story is borne out by my own personal experience and should serve as a dire warning to Israel's public relations at a time when she needs all the friends she can get.

I founded the SDP Friends of Israel, North-West Region, after the defection of Neville Sandelson, M.P., former Director of SDP Friends of Israel, to the Palestinian cause last August. At that time, during the height of reactions to the war in Lebanon, support for Israeli policy in Britain was minimal, even amongst Jews. Nevertheless, I worked tirelessly to present a more balanced image of Israel's position within the SDP and the Jewish community, with some notable success. All this was achieved despite my other overwhelming domestic, educational and literary commitments. (I am also the wife of an Orthodox rabbi, mother of four children, a teacher of Jewish studies, a novelist and a free-lance journalist.)

As I was planning a holiday in

### GERMAN JEWS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — President Navon was quoted as saying at a reception honouring olim from Germany that the only weakness in the yekke aliyah was that they were "too few" and that the large majority of German Jews, feeling at home in their native country, were wiped out in the Holocaust.

This is not accurate. Of about 500,000 Jews living in Germany in 1933, 285,000 had left that country by September 1939, the start of World War II. Most of that frightened and over-aged remnant of a once proud community did not remain because of a dreamy illusion; that illusion had been thoroughly destroyed by the Nuremberg laws in 1935 and the Kristallnacht in 1938.

The British White Paper, restricting immigration to Palestine, the strict enforcement of the U.S. quota system, the bribes demanded by South American officials, the closed border of the Soviet Union, the hostility of much of the world, trapped our people in Central Europe, not an illusory feeling.

Never again.  
MARTIN MAINZER  
Winnetka, Illinois

### INDIFFERENCE OVER DOCTORS' STRIKE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — What kind of people are we? The starving in Cambodia, the homeless in Vietnam and the innocent victims in Lebanon aroused our sense of justice and something was done.

However, when thousands of our own, here in Israel, are subjected to unnecessary suffering and are being crippled because they are being deprived of their basic human right to obtain medical care, our great silent majority remains mysteriously dormant.

Surely, were the electrical or water work employees to go on strike for one day, a solution would be found. In order for the powers that be to find a solution to the doctors' strike, do we have to invite Moses to bring a plague on all of us?

JEROME BERGER  
Kiryat Gat.

Sir, — The real tragedy of the doctors' strike is that members of a profession so honoured in every

other civilized country should be obliged here to strike for a decent wage.

Where I come from, the proudest boast of a Jewish mother is "my son the doctor." Even primitive tribes accord to the witch doctor a special place of respect in their societies, but here honourish Mr. Aridor presumes to place the doctors in the same category with the clerks and workers with whom the 22 per cent wage rise was agreed.

In Israel, a young physician who has studied and trained for eight or more years, and in whose hands we place our very lives, earns less than the plumber whom I call to clean out the drain of my kitchen sink!

Let us hope that we Israelis learn to give our doctors a decent wage and working conditions before the best of them leave us and emigrate to countries where they are appreciated.

ESTELLE LEWIS  
Netanya.

### WEST BANK ARAB 'MODERATE' CHARGES HARASSMENT

From the beginning, Shlomo Ilyia did not like the fact that I was active in developing a political dialogue with Israeli public and political figures from the whole political spectrum and explaining the origin and the aims of our movement. Here are some examples of his arbitrary interference:

1. He forbade an initiative to call a full rally in favour of negotiations and peace between the Palestinians and Israel two days before the PLO was to meet in Algiers, and he pressured me, as chairman, and other activists in the movement to postpone the rally.

2. He ordered me to cancel an invitation to the Mayor of Kiryat Gat, David Magen M.K., to visit our Village League in Hebron. I indignantly rejected this unreasonable order, and eventually Ilyia himself came to the meeting.

3. Two days before the officers of the Civil Administration closed the offices of the Hebron Village League and arrested me for several

### ROADSIDE HELP

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — Through the good offices of The Jerusalem Post, we would like to express our deep gratitude to the Arab gentleman from Beit Hanina, whose name is unknown to us, for his gracious humane behaviour on the afternoon of Friday April 1. The gentleman collected us in his car a few minutes after our own car overturned on the Jerusalem-Hebron road, generously bought us cold drinks on the way and brought us to our destination with sympathy and concern.  
GAIL and TAMAR BEN MENACHEM  
Beersheva.

### POSTAGE RATES

We have from time to time been asked by readers to give the postage charge for internal letters in Israel. We have occasionally done this. However, now, with the rates being increased frequently, we believe no purpose can be served by giving the figure as it may well be out of date by the time a letter is sent.

## Dry Bones



### SABBATH 'VIGILANTES' CONDEMNED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — As only "he who has no sin (cant) cast the first stone," do we have to assume that there are such self-appointed persons who would yet throw a stone, with the knowledge that it may maim or kill? To stockpile such missiles for instant use, is just premeditated, indiscriminate, culpable homicide, if not plain murder.

Such persons as the self-appointed Sabbath "vigilantes" and other minority stone-throwing mobs are nothing but despicable, cowardly thugs, prepared to kill and maim. They are apparently supported by their "responsible" leaders, who often condone their own children's actions after inciting them by example to stone and spill blood on their behalf.

These criminal groups are a disgrace to their communities and an insult to the teachings of their respective religions. The communities who harbour them can only make good their shame, if they themselves expose and deliver the

hooligans in order that justice be done.  
GORDON WIDE  
Tel Aviv.

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post  
Sir, — A man was seriously wounded this month when ultra-Orthodox zealots stoned his car... in Jerusalem's Geula quarter (The Jerusalem Post, April 3). A few days before, in the same quarter, zealots demolished the home of two brothers, whose secular lifestyle they did not like. One of the ultra-Orthodox zealots was detained by the police.

Your paper never mentioned whether Geula quarter was blocked off as collective punishment by a curfew of at least a week, or whether the houses of the suspected stone-throwers and harassers of secular Jews were destroyed and their families made homeless. These are the usual measures taken by the authorities against stone-throwers and rioters when they happen to be Palestinian Arabs.  
Tel Aviv. HANS LEBRECHT

reasons for the behaviour of Mr. Shlomo Ilyia:

1. His inability to deal with independent persons who will not bow to him.  
2. His personal wariness of any political action on our part, even when it is lawful and aims to gain support for recognition of Israel, negotiations and rejection of terrorism and peace.

3. His apparent rush to get me out to create a fait accompli before the new minister had a chance to study the subject of the West Bank in general and my case in particular.

Under these circumstances, I am compelled to appeal to the High Court of Justice and to the Minister of Defence because, as I have repeatedly said, we are an independent democratic movement and not a division of the Civil Administration. I also consider it my duty to present these facts to the public because it is not a personal matter, but one concerning the very essence of the relations between Jews and Arabs.

One can only wonder what is behind these arbitrary actions on the part of the Civil Administration. However, there seem to be some

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1983

## Kreisky's demise

MOST ISRAELIS are probably not displeased by the decision of Dr. Bruno Kreisky to step down as Austria's Chancellor, following the failure of his socialist party to win an absolute majority in the national elections. The result of this decision, which also passes on the reins of power to the socialist education minister, Dr. Fred Sinowatz, could only be to improve relations between Israel and Austria, a former Israeli ambassador to Vienna has observed.

Dr. Kreisky did not lose the election. His party won a larger slice of the vote than did the socialists of Portugal, whose leader Mario Soares is nevertheless about to form a new government in Lisbon. It was rather that Dr. Kreisky, unlike Mr. Soares, would not design to head a coalition cabinet.

This is all the same to Israelis. They are also not much interested, it may be assumed, in the precise reasons for Dr. Kreisky's setback. All that matters is that Dr. Kreisky will no longer be Austria's Chancellor.

For Israelis, the fact of his Jewishness, which he made no effort to conceal but in which he took no pride, only compounded the offence he caused by serving as the PLO's chief sponsor and champion among governmental leaders in the Free World.

But what should not be forgotten, he also rendered this country, time and again, signal services, for which he deserves unstinting gratitude. It was Dr. Kreisky who made Vienna into a transit point for Russian Jews on their way to freedom, and most recently it was through him that negotiations have been conducted with the PLO for the release of Israeli soldiers taken prisoner in the Lebanese war.

It may have been these services, not all of which have so far been revealed, that induced Premier Begin to spare Bruno Kreisky the invective he poured on Helmut Schmidt, then Germany's socialist Chancellor, for sentiments far less outrageous than the Austrian head of government was wont to express.

Typical of Dr. Kreisky's manner was his reaction to the Arab terrorist attack on a synagogue in Vienna in late August 1981, which resulted in the death of two Jews and the wounding of twenty. The Chancellor condemned the attack, it is true, although implying it to the dissident Abu Nidal group, but took the occasion also to reaffirm his support for the PLO and to suggest that what provoked such acts of terrorism was the "intransigent policy of the Israeli government towards the Palestinians."

Even Israelis who profoundly disagreed with their government's policy could not stomach such pronouncements.

His resignation does not mean that Dr. Kreisky's voice will be stifled, whether in the Socialist International or elsewhere. But at least he will no longer be speaking with the authority of Austria's Chancellor.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1983

## Not the real thing

THE COUNTRY'S undermanned police are facing a serious problem maintaining law and order. Crimes against property are on the rise, people tend increasingly to resort to weapons to settle personal scores, and political violence has been spilling into the streets.

One way to help the police has now been proposed by a committee of experts appointed by Interior Minister Yosef Burg. This is that the voluntary Civil Guard, whose present mandate is to assist in the fight against terrorism by patrolling neighbourhoods and looking for suspicious objects and people, be given added police duties. One proviso, however, is that the very young among the civil guardsmen must not come into contact with known criminals.

On Monday, the committee's proposal was given the seal of approval by Dr. Burg.

There is something to be said for the idea. The Civil Guard was set up in the wake of an attack on Tel Aviv's Savoy Hotel nine years ago. But there is no reason why, with the waning of the terrorist threat to Israel's cities, it should not allot some of its time to helping out the police, at least performing some of its more routine duties.

Yet the limitations of the Civil Guard should be kept firmly in mind. In the past, the police have often discovered that the earnest, and willing volunteers were apt to cause more harm to one another, accidentally, than to any possible terrorist. Granting the civil guardsmen new police functions may bolster their morale, and self-esteem. But it will not begin to solve the real problems of the police.

In the final analysis there is no substitute for a well-trained, professional — and decently paid — regular police force.

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## Dry Bones



THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1983

## No blessings at Bracha

SHOULD the government have converted the Bracha military outpost, directly overlooking the Arab city of Nablus, into a Jewish civilian settlement named Upper Shechem? Was it right of the government to make the formal establishment of Upper Shechem, which was certain to generate public division, a central feature — however shabby it in fact turned out to be — of the Independence Day celebrations, traditionally an occasion for the display of national unity?

Last, but not least did not the government play a dirty trick on the Knesset by originally denying any intention to set up the settlement, and thus preventing a debate on it before the event took place?

These issues were raised at a special session of the Knesset called by the Alignment yesterday. The answers, on the opposition as well as on the government side, could readily be anticipated. For example, it could be expected that the act of setting up a civilian settlement which was plainly meant, by its very location on a mountaintop, to ride over the Arab population below, would be presented by the government spokesman as a happy symbol of Jewish-Arab coexistence.

The real issue, however, was clearly not Upper Shechem itself but the overall settlement policy in the territories that are still, under law, treated as occupied, but from which the government carves up, for settlement purposes, "state lands" that are viewed as already Israel's own. A full-dress debate on settlement in the Knesset plenum has been long overdue, and the one practical result of yesterday's special session was an agreement to hold such a debate at a later date.

When it is held the debate will not, of course, cause any change in government policy. Buoyed by the seeming demise of the Reagan plan, the government is merrily going on plastering Judea, Samaria and Gaza with new settlements on the evident assumption that it will not now face any pressure from its American friends to cease and desist. All that may be needed, from the government's viewpoint, is that a fine moderate face be put on an activity whose patent purpose is to close all political options save the extension of the State of Israel over the entire expanse of Eretz Yisrael.

Alignment leader Shimon Peres was only slightly exaggerating when he suggested that the policy indicated in the setting up of Upper Shechem was leading the country down a one-way street that has one of two possible outlets: the conversion of Israel either into a racist state like South Africa, or into a state of minorities like Lebanon. Mr. Peres might have added a third possibility, which is reported to be much dreaded by King Hussein: an Israel that has avoided the first two alternatives only by pushing the Arabs subject to its rule across the Jordan, to the east.

APRIL 28, 1983

## Apology due

THERE WAS no mass poisoning of Arab schoolgirls in Judea and Samaria last month. The epidemic that did take place was induced by anxiety, although this may have been triggered by one instance of gas leaking from a faulty outdoor latrine. The anxiety itself was real and not fabricated.

These are the findings of a two-doctor team from the U.S. Department of Health Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, made public on Monday. These authoritative findings, the product of an extended investigation, should put to rest the conflicting "explanations" of the phenomenon issued at the time.

The civilian administration in Judea and Samaria should now take back its claim that the whole hysterical affair was by and large a hoax perpetrated for political reasons by PLO agents. Plainly, while there may have been such an attempt, it was not at the root of the epidemic.

But the main conclusion of the Atlanta team is that the Arab charge of mass poisoning by the Israeli authorities, or by Israeli settlers, designed to cause infertility among the schoolgirls was, in effect, a malicious fraud. Those Arabs, locally and abroad, who made this charge without the slightest supporting evidence, and even sought to make the UN Security Council ratify it, owe Israel an apology.

APRIL 26, 1983

## Book Fair

WE ARE proud to note that Israelis have not cooled off in their long-standing love affair with books.

One result of this is that the biennial Jerusalem Book Fair is very different from any other book fair in the world. There are larger fairs abroad, but the aim of these is only to bring publishers, agents and booksellers together, with a view to their showing their wares and doing business. The Jerusalem Fair has the same primary objective, but it also has a secondary purpose — it puts publishers and booksellers in direct contact with the Israeli public. Seventy thousand avid readers look on the Book Fair as a chance to see the latest works coming from the publishers, and they see bargains — at a discount — with the eagerness of shoppers in the food market.

We wish the visiting publishers, booksellers, agents, and the local lovers of book, good hunting and good business.

THE JERUSALEM POST INTERNATIONAL EDITION

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